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TELEGRAMS.

The Diplomatic Relations of Spain with Other Powers.

Mr. Disraeli's Objections to the Reform Project.

Military and Commercial Treaty Between France and Holland.

Severe Storm in New-Orleans—Portions of the City Flooded.

SPAIN.

Order in Madrid—Riotous Proceedings at Barcelona—No Change in the Diplomatic Relations with Foreign Powers.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Perfect order reigns in Madrid. At Barcelona the people sacked the Town Hall, and publicly burned the portrait of Queen Isabella. The Count of Cheste, who sought to repress the riotous proceedings, was fired on by the mob, but fled and escaped under cover of the night. Bassels has been appointed to the command of the Provinces of Catalonia by the Provisional Junta. It is announced to-day that the great Powers of Europe will allow their diplomatic relations with Spain to remain in *statu quo*.

Opposition to a Republic.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Gaulois and Prim are announced to be adverse to a republic in Spain.

The vessels of the European Squadron of the United States Navy are off the Spanish coast.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Address of the Prime Minister—His Objections to the Reform Project.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Prime Minister, has issued an address to his constituents of Buckinghamshire. He recites in the usual way the course pursued by the Ministry on the questions of the Reform act, the national finances, the relations existing between England and foreign Powers, and the triumphant termination of the Abyssinian war. He comments at considerable length on the reform project, gives its history and recounts his objections thereto. He holds that the Ministry had a right to expect that the Whigs would wait and learn the temper of the new Parliament on that question before pressing its consideration; but their leaders saw fit to bring before the House of Commons, at the very last moment, a measure severing the Church and State,—for the disestablishment of the Irish Church meant and included that. It involved also the stirring up of additional rancor and bitterness in Ireland. It would unsettle property and make confiscation contagious; and worse than all, it would give England over to Popery, and practically to the rule of a foreign Power.

FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

Reported Military and Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

It is reported that a military and commercial treaty has been ratified between France and Holland, and that Belgium is expected to join in its terms.

FRANCE.

Funeral of Count Walewski.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The funeral of Count Walewski occurred to-day. The French Ministers, the representatives of foreign Powers, and many other officials, including some American naval officers, attended in a body in uniform. The streets through which the *cortége* passed, were crowded with people.

LOUISIANA.

Serious Storm in New-Orleans—Portions of the City Flooded—Apprehensions for the Safety of Steamers Overdue.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 3.

A storm of wind and rain commenced here on Thursday night, and raged ever since with but short intervals, and shows no sign of cessation. Continuous east winds have blacked the water of Lake Pontchartrain through the canals and swamps, until the whole rear of the city is inundated with an unbroken sheet of water from Claibourne-street to the lake. The water is pouring over the banks of the canals and is still rising. The Pontchartrain Railroad and several street railroads have been obliged to stop running, the tracks being overflowed. The rains have been heavy and general throughout the State for the past week.

This evening the wind is very high, and is increasing. There are three steamers between here and Galveston overdue. Several New-York steamers are due, and there are serious apprehensions for their safety. The telegraph operator at Fort Pike is supposed to have been drowned. The water in the rear of the city is still rising. The people are deserting their houses in that part of the city, and coming toward the river.

Edward Ware, general ticket agent of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, attempted to commit suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head. The wound is serious. A man named McGowan committed suicide in a cemetery yesterday.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned last evening, having filled the electoral ticket. Eligible men were nominated for Congressional candidates for four districts. No nomination has yet been made for the Fifth District.

MISSOURI.

The Recent Shooting Affair at Martinsburg—Disturbance at Independence—Gen. Grant.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 3.

The St. Louis *Republican* this morning publishes a new version of the shooting affair at Martinsburg. That paper says that a young lad was allowed to stand by the registering officers to indicate who should be rejected. This occasioned much dissatisfaction. The anonymous letter previously referred to was handed to him, the reading of which led to an angry discussion, Sam Fletcher taking a prominent part. The Sheriff ordered Fletcher to be quiet, but he refused, and was arrested by the Sheriff and taken away. A dispute then arose between a brother of Fletcher's and a man named Purdy. Both parties drew their revolvers. Neither party had fired when Galloway shot and killed Fletcher. Marshall fired at Galloway, and Galloway killed Marshall. The Sheriff and Sam Fletcher then returned, and Galloway seeing Fletcher approaching, fired and shot him in the side, and he died within twenty minutes. Galloway then flourished his pistol, and called upon some one to take up the fight. After which he went to the town of Mexico, and when a warrant was issued for his arrest, he could not be found.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 3.

During a Radical meeting at Independence, last night, pistols were fired on the outside of the crowd, and a Mr. McNeil was wounded in the neck and leg. While a train containing 150 Tanners was returning from the meeting, it was fired into by a dozen men. Nobody was hurt.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Gen. Grant was serenaded at the house of Gen. Sherman last night. He thanked the party for the compliment but declined to make a speech.

Gen. Sherman also declined to speak.

It is understood that Gen. Grant's visit to St. Louis is to confer with Gen. Sherman in regard to his annual report. He will leave this city on Monday next.

All the candidates on the Democratic Convention ticket nominated Thursday have resigned, and delegates to the Nominating Convention have been called to meet again next Monday to make a new ticket.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

"Boys in Blue" Demonstration in San Francisco—Affairs in Arizona—Destructive Rainstorm and Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 2.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Mass Convention last night was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in San Francisco. The meeting was addressed by Gen. T. A. Grange, Miller Conner and John B. Fulton. About 7,000 persons were in attendance. There was also a torchlight procession of Freedom's Defenders and Grant and Colfax Clubs. Delegations were present from Sacramento, Petaluma and other interior towns. Two hundred guns were fired for Maine, and for the California State and local tickets.

Telegrams from the interior report considerable damage to the crops by the rains of two days past.

The ship *Broughton*, from Glasgow, reports having experienced heavy shocks of earthquake at sea on the 11th of September, and again on the 18th.

Cleared, ship *Levy Stevens*, for Boston, with a full cargo of breadstuffs.

Flour $5 25@$6 25. Wheat quiet with a downward tendency; choice, for shipping, $1 75@$1 85. Legal tenders, 72.

The farewell benefit of Parepa Rosa took place last night, and was an ovation. The Metropolitan Theatre was filled to overflowing. Thus closing a brilliant and successful opera season, the Madame starts overland for New-York about the middle of October.

Late Arizona advices say that owing to the withdrawal of a portion of the military force, the time of the men having expired, the Indians are daily becoming more bold and successful in their outrages. Within a few months past thirty persons have been killed, and $50,000 worth of property destroyed in Pimo County alone. Gov. McCormick had issued his proclamation calling out a company of militia to serve for six months unless sooner discharged.

One of the most destructive rainstorms ever known in Arizona commenced on the 7th of September and lasted for three days, completely flooding the country. Many of the villages of the Pimo and Maricopa Indians, on the Gila River, were entirely destroyed. Large crops were swept away, and Hopper & Co.'s flouring-mills, at Pimo Village, were destroyed. A number of cattle belonging to Texas emigrants were drowned in the flood. Gov. McCormick and a party, *en route* from Prescott, were caught in the storm and compelled to swim their animals to reach a place of safety.

THE PLAINS.

Indian Affairs—Progress of the Work on the Pacific—The Overland Mails.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 3.

Information from Fort Laramie says that several hundred Sioux under "Man-afraid-of-his-horses," and other chiefs, are now there ready to go on the Reservation as soon as transportation can be furnished.

The Union Pacific Railroad was finished yesterday to Green River.

Owing to the failure of the new contractor for clearing the Overland road to comply with the terms of his contract, and the expiration of the time of the contract with Wells, Fargo & Co., the carriage of the mails has been stopped between the terminus of the Union and the Central Pacific railroads since yesterday. This must continue until the Postmaster makes new arrangements.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Friday, Oct. 2.

Owing to a dense fog, a freight train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad ran into the rear of another freight train this morning, four miles west of Topeka. The engine and three or four cars were wrecked. The engineer, John Salmon, was killed.

Kuklux Klan Outrages in Arkansas—Democratic Complaints.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 3.

A telegram from Little Rock, Ark., says:

"B. R. Upham, a member of the Legislature, and F. A. McClure, President of the Board of Registration, were assaulted by the Kuklux in Woodford County, to-day. Upham was badly wounded in the head, and McClure was slightly injured. This makes four members of the Legislature and two Registrators that have been assaulted by the Kuklux within six weeks—two of them having been killed."

A special Little Rock, Ark., dispatch says: "The Registrators appointed for Brady County, where the vote would be almost unanimously Democratic, returned yesterday, having refused to continue registering votes in that county. The Post Offices and mail routes have been discontinued in many counties, so as to stop the circulation of Democratic papers. The people consequently are almost without mail facilities."

Serious Accident Near Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 3.

A serious accident occurred at Claverack, yesterday. Six workmen, who were engaged on the new house of Prof. Flack, of the Hudson River Institute, were carrying a heavy stone window-sill to its position on the second story, when the scaffolding gave way, and all six, together with Prof. Flack, were precipitated a distance of some fifteen feet. J. Carvey had his leg broken; Thomas Silvernail had his left arm broken in two places; Daniel Hogan was injured internally, and feared to be fatal; Charles Killer was injured in his hip; Patrick Dolan was slightly injured. A German, name unknown, was seriously injured about the head and back.

The International Cricket Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The international cricket match between the All-England Eleven and the American Twenty-two, of Philadelphia, was started to-day. The Americans won the toss, and sent the Eleven to the field. At 2 o'clock the first man appeared at the bat, and the game continued, with several interruptions by the rain, until 5 o'clock, when the stumps were drawn for the day. At that time there were thirteen wickets down for fifty-five runs. The best stand made was by Cadwalader and Morgan. The former, by a safe and steady play, secured fifteen, and the latter nine. Freeman's bowling was very effective. The play will be resumed on Monday morning.

Fire in Boston—Trial for Cruelty on Shipboard.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

William A. Hall, printer, and E. A. Page & Co., manufacturers of leather belting, suffered damage from $6,000 to $8,000 to-day by a fire in the upper portion of the building, Nos. 44 and 46 Congress-street. The property was insured.

Charles E. Godfrey, master, and Jesse Godfrey, mate of the schooner *Thomas Halcomb*, of Philadelphia, were held for trial by Commissioner Hallett to-day, charged with beating and wounding David Purnell, the cook.

Falling of a Factory in Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, Oct. 3.

A portion of the woolen factory being erected at Glenwilliams fell yesterday, precipitating twenty-five or thirty men to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. One man was killed; two fatally and ten seriously injured.

Orders have been received for the removal from the lakes of Imperial gunboats, which have been doing duty upon them for the past two years. The whole fleet will winter at Bermuda.

Proceedings of the Alabama Legislature—The Registry Bill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 3.

On Friday the House turned out a Democrat and admitted a Republican to his seat. The Republican was a candidate in Jones County, and claimed a seat in that county. The Democrat was from Fayette County. The Legislature abolished Jones County, and then the Republican claimed his seat from Fayette County. The majority of the Committee reported that the Democrat was elected by over 700 majority, and that his contestant was not a candidate against him at all. The Election bill is still under discussion. Gov. Smith is expected to-night. The Registry bill, it is thought, will receive his signature; but it is hardly probable that there will be an election for Presidential electors, as there is not now time to complete a registration.

It has been raining hard since yesterday afternoon. The creeks are reported to be very high.

Reported Shipment of Arms and Ammunition for Memphis and Little Rock.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The Democratic papers this morning assert that a thousand stand of arms and ammunition have been shipped by the Loyal Leagues of Missouri on the steamer *Belle Memphis* for the negroes of this city and Little Rock, Ark.

A young man, named O'Brien, was shot and killed by Noah Duncan, at Charleston, Miss., Thursday night. O'Brien was guarding Duncan, who had been arrested for burglary, and, in an unguarded moment, Duncan seized his gun and shot him. The citizens picketed the road, and the next day discovered Duncan trying to escape. Refusing to surrender, they fired upon him, inflicting wounds which are believed to be mortal.

National Convention of Colored Men at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The National Convention of the colored men in session here have made arrangements for a mass meeting on Monday night. The Convention is composed of thirteen delegates, viz.: From North Carolina, 2; Florida, 2; Texas, 1; Virginia, 3; Kentucky, 1; Georgia, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New-York, 1; Maine, 1.

Personal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 3.

The Louisville *Journal* of to-day contains a denial of the report that Mr. Prentice has been discharged from its editorial staff; and says, also, that Mr. Prentice is not poor, but in affluent circumstances, his homestead alone being valued at $30,000.

State Agricultural Fair.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 3.

The State Fair closed yesterday. The total receipts were $20,543 53, being $305 10 in excess of the Buffalo Fair last year.

The Opposition to Gen. Butler in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., has consented to accept the nomination of the opponents of Gen. Butler, of the Fifth District, who hold their Convention on Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

Montreal, Oct. 3—The local Government is taking measures for the survey of the public lands on the line of the Inter-Colonial Railway for the purpose of colonization. The house of Eleazer Giulmot, in Arthabaska, was burnt to-day. His wife and two children were buried in the ruins. The revenue of Canada for September was $1,846,360. The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 28 per cent.

Detroit, Oct. 3.—The Republicans of this city held a large and enthusiastic meeting at their wigwam to-night. Senator Creswell, of Maryland, delivered a lengthy and able speech.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 3.—A heavy rain has been prevailing here for the last twenty-four hours.

Wheeling, Oct. 3.—Frank P. Blair arrived at this city at noon to-day. He addressed the citizens in a brief speech. He left for Cincinnati at 3 o'clock.

Rockland, Me., Oct. 3.—At the Knox Trotting Park to-day, in the matches open to all horses owned in the State, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, the race was won by *Lady Chapman*, beating *Right Bower* and *Black Walnut*, in 2:34, 2.40 and 2:41.

Boston, Oct. 3.—A base-ball match between the Harvard and Lowell Clubs was played to-day, the former winning by a score of 27 to 24.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

INDIANA.

The Great Republican Rally in the Eighth District—A Magnificent Display.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Saturday, Oct. 3.

In spite of the unfavorable weather, an immense crowd poured into the city from early dawn to attend the Republican rally of the Eighth District. In the forenoon a procession was formed, which, in point of numbers and in elegance of display, surpassed anything ever known before in this part of the State. It took nearly an hour and a half to pass a given point, and was estimated to contain at least 35,000 men. Between 3 and 4 Speaker Colfax addressed a countless multitude in the Court-house of this city, and every word of his was greeted with deafening cheers. Toward evening several delegations from the surrounding country arrived, and a second procession of between 4,000 and 5,000 men was formed, which paraded the streets—all aglow with Bengal lights and fireworks—for about three hours. The whole presented a beautiful and magical appearance. It was the grandest success of the campaign. More than 35,000 people were present.

GEN BUTLER'S LETTER.

Reply from Edward Atkinson, Esq.—A Few Questions Propounded to the General.

BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1868.

To the Editor of the Evening Traveller:

I find in your paper of this date a letter from Benjamin F. Butler, in which he gives a copy of a private telegraphic message which was received by me, a few days since, from Mr. Samuel Ward, of Washington.

I have met Mr. Ward in Washington two or three times, and once at a dinner party in New-York, but never had any communication from him, by letter or telegraph, before or since this one:

His message was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1868.

Hon. E. Atkinson, Boston:

Am credibly informed Dana declined nomination in Fifth District because he cannot spare time from his profession. Are there not enough wealth and public spirit among you to insure his life or otherwise indemnify his family for the sacrifice, and thus prevent your time-honored Commonwealth from being again disgraced by the "Great Unscrupulous,"—

Whom friends and foes alike despise;
Whose soul squints through his devious eyes
In which, and in his face, you see
The devil's likeliest effigy.

SAMUEL WARD.

I replied to this message by a letter, of which I kept a copy, but to this effect: "Mr. Dana has not declined a nomination in the Fifth District for any reason such as you allege."

Gen. Butler has become possessed of a copy of the message from Mr. Ward, and thereupon makes the following charge against myself:

"Sam Ward naturally does not like Gen. Butler, so that he has conspired with Atkinson to manage the politics of the Fifth District, and to provide the people with a candidate for Congress."

I have some questions to put to Gen. Butler. No copy of that telegraph message has gone out from my office; the original had been seen only by myself and by the clerk who filed it with my private papers, until his letter appeared. I therefore ask Gen. Butler:

1. How did you get your copy of that message?
2. Did you bribe a clerk in the office of the telegraph company?
3. Did you conspire with Mr. Samuel Ward to send that message to me and to furnish you with a copy?
4. What excuse have you to give for printing a private message which, unless you received it from the gentleman with whom you allege I have conspired, you knew could only be in your possession through a breach of trust?

Except you received it from Mr. Ward you stand in the position of a "receiver of stolen goods."

If you received it from Mr. Ward, you are his confidant and fellow-conspirator, not I.

I beg Mr. Ward's pardon for the imputations against him; from what I know of him I do not believe he would conspire with you or trust you in any bargain. You have made the charge of conspiracy against him. I have very slight acquaintance with him.

Gen. Butler—It is for you to give or refuse answers to these questions. In my argument upon your financial views I believe I have treated you as a gentleman. Have I made a mistake in so doing?

In the first part of your letter you make another charge against me, and in your statement of the case you conceal an important fact. I have said that I, as an officer of a corporation, paid a note to a savings bank in greenbacks which were at the time worth only 68 cents on a dollar, and which greenbacks I had reason to believe the bank invested in five-twenty bonds. You now allege that I paid that note as an individual, and so defrauded the bank. You conceal the fact that as an officer of a corporation I was compelled to pay its notes in lawful money; but you admit that unless that bank receives its payment in gold for the five-twenty bonds it will be defrauded, and you are the man who proposes the measures that you admit will defraud that bank and others. The Government has protected that bank and all other holders of its 5-20 bonds by promising them payment in coined dollars, and in the meantime paying its interest in gold, and you propose to repudiate that promise. No fraud will occur and no one will be injured if public faith be kept. I hope that the honest and honorable record of the Fifth District will no longer be tarnished by a representative who can only promote his own reëlection by the dishonorable use of a private telegraphic message, of which he can only have become possessed through bribery or a breach of trust, or by collusion with the person who sent the message to me.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Activity Among the German Republicans.

There was never such genuine enthusiasm and earnest activity among the German population of our City in favor of the Republican cause since the memorable Fremont campaign. The Germans thoroughly understand the political meaning of the Democratic threat, "the war is a failure," and they will present one unbroken front against the reactionary shock of the Democratic Bourbons.

The German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, under the leadership of Dr. Frederick Schuetz, is the most perfect and most successful campaign organization our German fellow-Republicans have ever had in this City. By untiring, energetic exertion it has succeeded, not only to consolidate for the first time since eight years into one solid phalanx the entire German Republican element, to absorb or annihilate small opposing factions and cliques, to win back into the common Republican fold nearly all those backsliders who were led astray during former years by untrustworthy leaders and by bad advice, but it has also admirably succeeded to make inroads into the German Democratic ranks. Converts from the hostile camp are constantly dropping in to enlist under the Republican banner, and these new converts prove to be the best recruiting-sergeants.

Branch organizations of the Union Grant and Colfax Campaign Club are spreading rapidly all over the City; in some of the larger wards (like the Eleventh and Seventeenth) several Clubs (three or four) have been formed, all working zealously and harmoniously together, and rivaling in friendly competition. None of these numerous branch-clubs in all the wards count less than 50 active members, many, of them far more than 100, several over 200 members. About 3,000 members are enrolled in all the clubs.

Well-attended local club meetings are being frequently held, and addressed by effective speakers, and these speakers are not merely drafted from the old oratorial list, but many of them are rising fresh from the ranks, often from the ranks of new converts.

Under the immediate auspices of the Union Organization three large mass meetings have been held thus far, one in the Cooper Institute, (with Carl Schurz,) and two in Germania Assembly Rooms—every one of them a complete success. The Club has planned three more such mass meetings.

1. Next Wednesday, the 7th inst., in the Cooper Institute. Speakers, Hon. John A. Griswold, Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin; Dr. V. Holst, Will Weber.

2. On the 15th inst., in the Germania Assembly Rooms. Speakers, Hon. Sigismund Kaufman, S. Spitzer, Dr. Hober.

3. On the 31st inst., in the Cooper Institute. Speakers, Dr. Fred. Schuetz, Hon. Fred. Hassaurek, of Ohio, Gen. Fremont, Hon. Fred. Kopp, Weil V. Groesbach.

The German Republicans intend that the Pathfinder, who opened the great Republican campaign in 1856, and for whom they have ever cherished the most affectionate sympathy, shall also be with them and among them at the close of this campaign on the eve of the final victory.

Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, Republican Young Men.

A large, respectable and enthusiastic meeting was held under the auspices of the Sixth Ward Young Men's Republican Club at Latimer Hall, Court-street, last evening, Mr. Joseph A. Slipper, President, in the chair. Hon. Henry J. Raymond was the first speaker, and was received with loud applause. He stated the political issues of the day plainly and comprehensively, and in alluding to the candidates said that Gen. Grant was a practical common-sense man, while Seymour was a mere talker; Grant's life was made up of deeds which were on record as beneficial to the country, while Seymour's record revealed nothing of the kind. The speech was listened to with attention, and the speaker was frequently and warmly applauded. Hon. E. D. Culver followed in one of his characteristic happy speeches, in which he related how the work had been done in Vermont and in Maine, and how it was now going on in Pennsylvania, assuring the audience that the prospect was good and that the news of the election in that State would thrill every patriotic heart with gratitude. This assurance was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Cheers were given for the candidates and the meeting adjourned.

The Republicans of Bergen.

A very large meeting was held at Library Hall, Bergen, on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Grant and Colfax Central Club, at which Hon. J. H. Warwick, of California, delivered a stirring speech of an hour's length, which was heartily applauded. The meeting then dispersed, but reassembled on the appearance of the Grant and Colfax Club of Lafayette, headed by a brass band. The deserted hall filled up again like magic, leaving hardly standing room. Mr. Warwick made another short and telling speech, and was followed by B. W. Throckmorton, who made his appearance in obedience to loud calls, and spoke for half an hour, interrupted many times by deafening cheers. Bergen is Mr. Throckmorton's present residence, and the enthusiasm manifested made his effort a perfect triumph.

Mr. Throckmorton speaks next week as follows: Oct. 5, Newark; Oct. 6, Clarksville; Oct. 7, Flemington; Oct. 9, Bergen.

Republican Meeting at Woodside, N. J.

The Republicans of Woodside, N. J., had a jubilation on Friday night in honor of the National and State candidates. The Grant and Colfax Clubs of Belleville and Bloomfield paraded, and a meeting was held, at which a sound, forcible and logical presentation of the issues involved in the canvass was made by D. F. Tompkins, Esq., and Col. Cummings, the latter of whom is known for the prominent part he took in the capture of Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, during the late war. The citizens of the village are so vastly Republican that there are not enough Democrats to make "a healthy opposition," and at the polls in November their votes will be almost solid for the candidates of the party. Many houses in the village were finely illuminated on Friday night, among them those of Messrs. C. C. Hine, Albert Best, J. S. Gamble, D. F. Tompkins, Simmerton, Coutrell, Macfarlane and H. J. Winser.

The Republicans of Nyack.

On Friday evening last the Republicans of Nyack filled their wigwam to overflowing with an audience of ladies and gentlemen, with "Boys in Blue" dressed in uniform and many Germans, to listen to speeches by Dr. H. von Holst and Hon. H. B. Stanton, of this City. Dr. von Holst, an educated and eloquent German, spoke in his native language for three-fourths of an hour, to the great acceptance of the Teutons. Mr. Stanton discussed the main questions of the campaign for an hour and a half in a speech of remarkable ability, which contained many passages of rare force and beauty. A Glee Club, led by Capt. Blauvelt, gave variety to the occasion. The Republicans of Rockland County propose to reduce the Democratic majority of last year fifty per cent. There is a stampede among the Germans and great defection among the Irish.

Congressional Conventions in Kings County.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Second District met at Republican Headquarters in Washington-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and nominated Mr. Henry S. Bellows, of Greenpoint, as the candidate for Representative. In this district the Democracy gave Hon. Demas Barnes a majority of over 6,000 two years ago.

The Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District was held at the same place last evening, when Hon. Samuel Booth, Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, was nominated by acclamation. This district is more hopeful for the Republican ticket, and the personal popularity of the candidate makes him formidable.

Not a Candidate.

The report having been circulated that Hon. Thomas McElrath was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Seventh District of this City, that gentleman desires it to be stated that such is not the case.

Republican Meeting in Orange.

The Republicans of Orange will hold a mass meeting in that place Monday evening. Mr. Hiram R. Crozier will be among the speakers.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool Sept. 23 and Queenstown Sept. 24, arrived at this port last night, with three days' later news than was previously at hand. Her advices contain no mail reports in relation to the Spanish revolution.

Minister Reverdy Johnson visited Leeds Sept. 23, when the Corporation presented an address to his Excellency. Mr. Johnson, in reply, said there were but few differences existing between England and America, and those few were, in his judgment, unimportant, because they could be amicably adjusted without tarnishing in the slightest the honor of either country. It would be to him and his Government a matter of deep regret if, in the settlement of outstanding claims, which he hoped was soon to be made, either Government should suffer in its own opinion or in that of the world. The American Government, he knew, would do nothing to detract from its own reputation, and he knew also that the English Government would do nothing in the slightest degree calculated to tarnish its reputation.

"The London *Daily News* of Sept. 22," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "without entering at present into the questions connected with Mr. Burlingame's mission, submits that he is entitled to a courteous reception in this country. It is difficult to perceive what English interest in China it is proposed to subserve by snubbing in advance the most important deputation from China that has ever visited this country. If our interests in China are to be served by making ourselves offensive to those whom its Emperor trusts; if our ingenuity is to be taxed in order to prevent that people ever forgetting the scenes at Hong Kong and Canton eleven years ago, with which we are unhappily associated, we can understand the sneering tone with which several of the most powerful journals in England have begun their discussions of Mr. Burlingame and his mission. We may be very certain that the Emperor and people of China regard the sending out of this commission as an epoch in the history of their country. Whatever may be their propositions or the answer of our Government thereto, there is every reason why they should be received without suspicion and entertained with cordiality."

On the evening of Sept. 22, a public meeting was held at the Cleveland Hall, Fitzroy-square, London, to celebrate the seventy-sixth anniversary of the French Republic. The advertisement calling the meeting stated that it would be composed of all nations, but the result showed that there was a great preponderance of Frenchmen—Italians, Germans and Englishmen forming less than a fifth of the whole. The large hall was densely crowded, and some interesting speeches were made.

The Paris correspondent of the *Journal de Rouen* asserts that the French Minister of War is preparing to send 80,000 soldiers to their homes.

In the annual estimate of expenses prepared by the municipality of Paris, a certain item of £400 invariably makes its appearance as the pension due to a certain M. Van Heteren Gevers. The *Réveil* has just had the satisfaction of discovering that the recipient of this comfortable income enjoys it entirely in consideration of his having been the page of Napoleon I. who announced to the authorities at the Town Hall the birth of the King of Rome.

A letter from Metz states that twenty-three of the victims received at the Civil Hospital were buried on Sept. 18. Immediately after the explosion fifty-six injured women and girls were admitted there, and on Sept. 19 there were twenty more deaths, which made the entire number among the workwomen to be forty-three. Thirty-six women who received injury still remained at Bonsecours. Of the 109 persons in the workshops at the time of the explosion, ninety-five were either killed or wounded, and among the soldiers twenty-one out of twenty-four were hurt. Five artillerymen out of seven, and two chasseurs lost their lives on the spot or died soon afterward.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, of Berlin, learns that the Heraldic Office is preparing plans for modifying the arms of Prussia, necessitated by the acquisition of new provinces.

The King of Prussia visited the Hamburg Bourse, Sept. 21, and in reply to an address said: "What you want, we all want—namely, peace. I entertain the most confident hopes that it will not be disturbed. The language I have already used at Kiel should have been accepted as a most emphatic expression of my confidence in its maintenance, and it is inexplicable how an opposite interpretation could even for one moment have arisen."

"Father Jahn," the great apostle of gymnastics in Germany, and the butt of Heine's most pungent jokes, is to have a bronze statue in Berlin, to be erected on the great "Turnplatz" in the Hasenhaide. All Germany, it appears, will contribute to this statue—in the shape of stones for the base. It remains to be seen whether the sculptor has consulted Heine's graphic delineation of the mighty gymnast's physiognomy.

The Vienna *Presse* of Sept. 23 announces that the red book to be submitted to the delegation which will shortly assemble at Pesth, will refer chiefly to the negotiations with Rome respecting the Concordat; the recent correspondence on the subject of the dispatch of Count Usedom and the negotiations relative to the treaty of commerce with England.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* of Sept. 15, gives a flat contradiction to the news contained in a dispatch published by the *Agence Télégraphique Russe* on Saturday, containing the principal conditions of the treaty of peace concluded between Russia and the Ameer of Bokhara. The telegram in question came by the way of Trieste, and the organ of the Foreign Office has been authorized to declare officially that there is not a word of truth in the version referred to, which must have originated in false reports brought by the Indian mail. The Ameer, as you have no doubt already heard, is reported to be dead, and to have been succeeded by his son, a young man of 17 years of age.

Le Courrier Médical announces that, in consequence of the numerous victims of homœopathic treatment, the Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase which prohibits the practice of homœopathy in any part of the Russian Empire, under pain of a fine of 500 roubles and two years' transportation to Siberia.

THE SPANISH REBELLION.

Proclamation to the People.

Paris (Sept. 21) correspondence of the London Telegraph.

The following proclamation has been spread all over Spain:

"Spaniards! Let our cry be, 'Long live the Federal Republic! Down with tyranny!' Let us never more see any kings on our soil, which they have rendered so unhappy. With the Republic, Democracy's popular programme—the only one approved by the people—shall be filled.

Soldiers! The Republic will at once grant you 'unlimited leave of absence.' You shall embrace your mothers, and say, 'Thanks to the Republic, you will no longer weep on separating from your sons; for they will remain to work for you.' Henceforth, Spain shall fight only when her independence is threatened. As for patriot officers, there will be numerous reserve lists to reward their services.

Spaniards! It is only with the Republic that you can be free, happy and rich. It is also with the Republic alone that property is guaranteed, and that prosperity, through industry, can grow rapidly. It is again with the Republic that our enormous taxes will diminish.

No one will be prosecuted for his opinions, because all opinions are sacred; but public thieves must be forced to deliver up fortunes won by spoliation, because crimes are not opinions. The accomplices of tyranny will receive their punishment.

Spaniards! let us be the worthy descendants of the Cid, of Padilla, Lanuza and Riego. Let us revive at last the liberties of Castile, Aragon, and of the popular Constitution of 1812, and give them the modern perfection. Citizens! imitate the Saragossans of 1808, and of March, 1838. Soldiers! be the children of the nation; imitate those who followed Riego and Espartero. If you are ordered to fire on your brethren, flourish your muskets in the air. Spain has fought the Roman and Moors for centuries; one month is enough now to do away with our oppressors.

Spaniards! We are now the most villified people in Europe! Let us renew the great exploits of 1808, 1812 and 1820. In one word, let the lion rouse from his lethargy.

Spaniards! Long live the Federal Republic! and, in order to proclaim and defend it, let us shake off our degradation.

To arms for liberty?"

British Speculations as to the Consequences of the Revolution.

From the London Times, Sept. 23.

* * * One of the obstacles in the way of Spanish revolutionists has always been the difficulty of suggesting a new occupant in the event of ejecting the actual holder of power. Various candidates might be mentioned for the vacancy should it occur now. *But none would command popular enthusiasm.* Bourbons of the Don Carlos branch are out of the question, although it is rumored that some of their partisans are bestirring themselves. The ecclesiastical party might support them. But Queen Isabella's religious tastes have at least done her the service of indisposing the nation toward pretenders who have as pronounced a theological bias as herself. The Liberal Party, besides, in all its various sections, would combine to veto a choice which would stultify the old efforts of all alike. A Republic, which is at the other extremity of the plans for the supply of the vacancy, seems equally impossible. Some Paris journals announce this as the programme of the insurgents. It is probable, indeed, that certain of their chiefs may have entertained such a project; and Catalonia has already its "Camp of Liberty," whence it issues fiery invitations to the people to enter upon its Sovereignty. But Spain is not a region in which such theories will find substantial favor with the nation. The idea which some Spanish politicians have admitted of an amalgamation of their country with Portugal is no less chimerical. *The two nationalities are now perfectly distinct, whatever they may have been originally.* They might agree to waive their respective jealous pretensions under the pressure of some great danger from without or within; but they do not feel any such pressure at present. It seems almost hopeless now to expect moderation in the counsels of Spanish popular leaders. But when the close of Queen Isabella's reign arrives, whether this year or another, it will be happy for their country if they consider the alternative, to supply her place, to be either her son or her sister. In choosing the Duchess de Montpensier, Spanish Liberals would not be retrograding from the principles on which they fought the war of thirty-five years ago; and the Duke would bring to public affairs the Orleanist capacity for business. But the setting aside in her favor of Queen Isabella's children would curse Spain with yet another family of Pretenders the more to watch, and foster or create domestic difficulties. The accepting of the Queen's abdication in her son's favor would, on the other hand, as fully relieve the nation from a sovereign it cannot respect, but without splitting it up into new factions to the waste of its force and energies. Spain, untrustworthy as the majority of its statesmen are, might yet furnish one—not so old a man, however, as Espartero, and with more force of character—one with the administrative qualities which Marshal Serrano, whatever other objections there may be to him, would supply—who could rule during the boy's minority without acting either the Narvaez or the Gonzalez Bravo. But what is done must be done soon. *The opinion is spreading fast in the Peninsula that Bourbons of any sort are unnecessary.* In any case, Spain ought to be left free to choose for itself. We shall hope that it will be. The Emperor Napoleon has been an honest and friendly neighbor. But he has hitherto, with evident care, kept himself clear of obligations to rescue the Queen from any consequences of her imprudence. Demonstrative friendliness of a personal character like that shown to the young Countess of Girgenti and the courtesies of the French Detective Police were intended as a mere set-off against his determined attitude of political neutrality. In the event of the Queen's deposition, he would assuredly not be likely to break that resolution of neutrality in favor of any one of the possible candidates, Bourbons, Constituent Assemblies, or Braganzies—in respect of whom his question would be, not which he had most love for, but which he felt least aversion from. *England would be still less inclined to meddle.* It would not if it could put a veto on the selection of this or of that Bourbon, whether in the male line or the female, whether lineal or collateral. It would not interfere should no Bourbon be chosen. The inauguration even of a Republican Government would find it neutral, much as it might lament the opening up of a new source of anarchy. The desire of this country is that Spain should be tranquil and prosperous. It may believe that these results are to be attained more certainly in one way than in another; but it has, above all, the conviction, which recollections of the Spanish Legion will strengthen, that *they are not to be attained by foreign aid.*

THE TURF.

Great Sale of Thoroughbred Racing Stock—The Entire Stud of the Annieswood Stable Sold at Auction—Kentucky Disposed of for $15,000.

Yesterday the largest sale of thoroughbred racing stock that has been held in this locality since Mr. J. S. Watson, of Valley Brook, N. J., retired from the turf and disposed of his extensive stud, took place at Jerome Park. It was the public sale by auction of the entire string of horses and brood mares constituting the well-known "Annieswood" stable, (a racing confederacy composed of Messrs. A. Belmont, J. Hunter and W. Travers,) and which had been got together regardless of expense. Some idea of the immense outlay of money incurred in the formation of this stable may be formed from the fact that two of the horses in it—*Extra* and *Dickens*—had cost nearly $18,000, while the world-renowned racer, *Kentucky*, also belonging to it, represented upwards of $30,000 more. The uninterrupted succession of bad luck which has attended this stable since its formation, combined with other causes, has led to its disruption, and the sale of yesterday was the consequence.

The sale took place at Jerome Park yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M., and although the morning was wet and unfavorable, by the time the first lot was brought out for public inspection and competition, there was a fair attendance of the leading turfmen of the country assembled. Prominent among them we noticed Messrs. Bowie and Hall, of Maryland; T. W. Doswell, Virginia; Sanford, Belmont, Hunter, Purdy, Puryear, Watson, Cameron, Denison, Withers, McCullough, Henderson, Eckerson, Weldon, McDaniels, Armstrong, Bacon, Todd, Buthgate, &c.

The horses in training were first sold—*Extra*, a chestnut horse, five years old, by *Endorser*, dam *Nanturah*, by Brawner's *Eclipse*, being the first lot. This horse was purchased by the Annieswood stable last Spring for $10,000, he having highly distinguished himself in races of two-mile heats and three-mile heats in the West. He went amiss soon after his arrival here, and has never appeared in public since he was purchased by the Annieswood stable. The first bid for him was $1,000, by Mr. M. H. Sanford, and, there being no advance, he was knocked down to that gentleman, to his great surprise, as he only bid to start the sale. The next lot was the ch. h. *Dickens*, 4 years old, by imp. *Australian*, dam *Alabama*, for whom the confederacy gave $7,500 at the same time *Extra* was bought, he having proved himself a very fast horse at short distances. Like *Extra*, he went amiss soon after his arrival here, and has never run since. The first bid for him was $1,000, Mr. Hunter going $100 better, and Mr. Purdy finally secured him for $1,200. The third lot was the 2-year old bay colt *Sapphire*, by imp. *Balrownie* out of *The Gloamin*, (own sister to the dam of *Asteroid*.) This colt was bought by the Annieswood stable for $2,200 at Mr. Watson's sale last March, and he is a handsome, well-shaped colt, having several valuable engagements. Dr. Weldon commenced him with a $500 bid, and he quickly ran up to $750, at which figure he was knocked down to Mr. R. W. Cameron. The fourth lot was the bay colt *Cannie Bairn*, two years old, by imp. *Balrownie* dam *Fanny Fern*, with several engagements. Mr. Puryear started him at $500, and Mr. Hunter secured him for $600. Lot five was the two-year old ch. c. *Vespucius*, by *Planet* out of *Columbia*, engaged in the annual sweepstakes at Jerome Park, and the Traver's stakes, Saratoga. Mr. Hunter opened the ball with a bid of $600, and after some spirited bidding between Mr. Puryear and Mr. Purdy, he was knocked down to the latter gentleman for $1,250. All the above horses are in training.

The next lot was the world-renowned racer *Kentucky*, whose advent created quite a sensation. The old horse looked in splendid condition, but the off foreleg showed plainly where the once invincible racer had broken down, and brought his glorious turf career to a sudden termination. It is at the stud that *Kentucky* must now perpetuate his renown, and his young stock give assurance that to them the continuance of his fame and name may safely be committed. Mr. Hunter opened with a bid of $5,000, and a spirited competition ensued between him and Mr. Purdy—the latter representing Mr. Belmont—which took the form of $1,000 bids, until the price of $15,000 was reached, when Mr. Hunter stopped, and the great horse was knocked down to Mr. Purdy at that figure.

The brood mares were the next lot offered, and the first on the list, the bay mare *Mill Creek*, foaled in 1859, by imp. *Sovereign*, dam *Millwood* by imp. *Monarch*, was secured a bargain by Mr. T. W. Doswell, of Virginia, for $800. The next lot was the imported bay mare *Filligree*, the dam of *Alta Vela*, by *Stockwell*, dam by *Touchstone*, foaled in 1859. The bidding between Messrs. Pennock, Puryear, and McCullough for this magnificent-looking brood mare was very animated, commencing at $2,000, and running up quickly to $4,000, at which price Mr. McCullough secured her. The next lot was the imported bay mare *Maud*, by *Stockwell*, dam by *Lanercost*, the bids for which opened at $400, and quickly reached $1,250, Mr. J. Hunter being the purchaser. The chestnut mare *Maroon*, foaled in 1854, by *Glencoe*, dam by *Wagner*, and the dam of *Local* and *Baltimore*, was next led into the arena, and led to a spirited display of bidding between Mr. Hunter and Mr. Withers—the latter staying the longest, and becoming her purchaser for $2,300. Lot No. 11 was *Fanny Fern*, a chestnut mare by *Glencoe*, dam by *Medoc*, foaled in 1850, and the dam of *Eugene*, *Olinta*, &c. She was purchased by Mr. Hunter for $450. Lot No. 12 was *Olinta*, a chestnut mare by *Lexington*, dam *Fanny Fern*, foaled in 1862, starting at $250. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Hunter competed spiritedly with $100 bids, but the latter became the purchaser at $1,200. Lot No. 13 was *Columbia*, by *Glencoe*, dam *Fleur de Lis*, foaled in 1854, and Mr. Hunter would not be stalled off, securing her for $800. All the above brood mares were stinted to imported *Eclipse* and are in foal, with the exception of *Mill Creek*, who was stinted to *Censor*, and has apparently missed.

The yearlings, four in number, were next brought out. The first was a fine-looking chestnut colt by *Censor*, out of imp. *Maud*, with three white legs, and certain to race. Starting at $1,000, this colt was quickly run up to $1,700 by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Withers, the latter becoming the purchaser. A chestnut colt by *Balrownie*, out of *Maroon*, excited general admiration when led into the circle, and Mr. Puryear and Mr. McCullough were both so anxious to get him, that it was only when the latter bid $2,550 that the former stopped. This colt is a very fine-shaped, racing-like youngster, and sure to train on. The next was a chestnut filly by *Lexington*, dam *Filigree*, well shaped and well grown, and Mr. Watson commenced her at $1,000. She was quickly run up by Mr. Hunter and Mr. McCullough to $2,650, at which figure the latter gentleman became the purchaser. The next lot was a promising-looking bay filly by imported *Hartington*, out of *Columbia*, and after some opposition on the part of Mr. Cameron, (who imported the sire,) Mr. Thos. Doswell, of Virginia, became the purchaser.

The weanlings, three in number, were the next lot offered. The first was a bay filly by *Arcola*, dam *Columbia*, which was bought for $415 by the Westport Manufacturing Company. A bay filly by *Kentucky*, dam *Mill Creek*, well shaped and very promising, was knocked down to Mr. Doswell for $750. The last lot was a chestnut colt by *Censor*, out of *Maud*, which was secured by Mr. Pennock for $500. The entire sale realized $39,915. Dr. R. Underwood ably officiated as auctioneer on the occasion.

A New "Road Steamer."

From the London Railway News.

The advantages of drawing loads on common roads by steam instead of horse power are, under certain circumstances, so great that efforts have been frequently made during the past few years to produce a good and practical traction engine for this purpose. All these attempts have been to some extent frustrated by two difficulties, which until recently appeared almost insuperable. The difficulties consist in the facts—first, that the jar caused by a rough road is so injurious to the machinery and wheels of the engine that they require continual repair and renewal; secondly, that if this evil be counterbalanced by making the locomotive of great size and weight, the injury to the road becomes proportionally great, and an objection of a very formidable nature thus becomes established. Until the beginning of this year it seemed as though the choice must lie between carts and horses on the one hand, and the cost of constant repair of engines and roads on the other. But Mr. Thomson, a civil engineer of Edinburgh, has at last succeeded in producing an engine which, to judge from the success which has already attended some very remarkable trials of it, promises a solution of the difficulties. Mr. Thomson had been requested by some friends in the island of Java to obtain for them a road locomotive for the conveyance of sugar from some of the large estates to the port of Tourabaga. The result of his inquiries after such an engine was not satisfactory. All those which he inspected appeared to fail in the important respects of durability and non-injury to the roads. The idea then occurred to him of fitting India rubber tires to the wheels of the engine, to overcome the jar and injury alike to the road and locomotive. The application was but the development of a principle which Mr. Thomson had already applied to the wheels of the platform trucks at railway stations, with good results. The preliminary trials of the traction engine fitted with these tires were eminently successful. It was at once perceived that the machinery and road became by this simple device exempt from injury. The "steamer" practically runs along on a self-laid tramway of India rubber. The Java engine was of three-horse power, (nominal,) but the bite of the wheels was so excellent, and their smoothness and ease of motion was so great, that it was found possible to take some liberties with the engine of a very curious nature. Among other things, it was made to cross a field of soft grass, to run through a field covered with loose earth to the depth of about two feet, to travel over beds of broken flint, and to drag a huge boiler, which weighed with its truck nearly thirteen tons, up an incline of one in twelve. These feats were accomplished with the greatest ease, the locomotive appearing to float along without any symptom of distress. The trials were continued for several weeks with uniform success, and in the end some other "road steamers" were in course of construction. Two of these were recently tried, as we stated some time since, in Edinburgh and Leith. One of the engines is intended for carrying coals in Derbyshire over nine miles of road, with inclines of one in twelve; the other is designed for the transport of coffee in Ceylon. The former is of ten-horse power (nominal,) weight eight tons, and has India rubber tires fifteen inches wide and five inches thick. It was built to draw weights of only fifteen tons, but the following are among its actual performances: It was run out to a colliery twelve miles from Edinburgh, drawing a train of four wagons, each weighing 2 tons 15 cwt. At the colliery each wagon received a load of five and one fourth tons of coal, so that the whole train (including the engine) weighed forty tons. With this load, the steamer—looking like some luggage train which had escaped from a station—traveled with perfect ease along a road having inclines of one in sixteen until it reached the city. There it threaded its way deftly and surely between the streams of omnibuses, cabs, carts, &c., which form the staple of the ordinary traffic, and which were more numerous than usual, in consequence of some games which were going on, and because it was a Saturday afternoon. The train sped its way satisfactorily along beds of broken flints, through barriers put up for road-mending, down steep streets and round sharp corners, the train of ninety feet following the engine as surely and implicitly as the tail of a serpent follows its head. In some cases the curves were so sharp and close together that the train assumed the form of a letter S. Passing from Junction into Bonnington road, the angle was so acute that the train had to double back upon itself. Leith-street has a steep and crooked descent, down which the train passed with ease; and finally the train had to pass into a very narrow lane and enter the gates of the works where it was to deliver its coals. The whole performance was a very conclusive one as far as the tractive powers of the engine and the control of the train were concerned. There only remains to notice the remarkable way in which the India rubber tires pass over obstacles without injuring them—without even displacing them, and without injury to themselves. Thus, a potato and carrot, which were purposely laid in the path of the engine, were passed over uncrushed; beds of loose flints were undisturbed; nor was any incision or permanent dent made in the tires by the sharpest stones. Professor Archer, in a paper which he read upon the subject before the British Association, aptly compares these tires to the cushioned feet of an elephant or camel, and it is probable that the tires would prove scarcely more destructible. The India rubber tires have been tried over roads slippery with frost and ice, and met with complete success. These engines promise to present some important applications. Seeing that they not only are not destructive of roads, but even independent of them, they may probably be usefully applied for agricultural purposes. And it is scarcely necessary to point out that they have some important military applications. A few of these engines working up the Col de Balaclava might have saved many lives in the Crimean Winter of 1854, and the increased weight of siege-ordnance would now give to an engine of this sort an importance which it could not then have possessed.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance.

From the Boston Traveller, Oct. 1.

The action of the State Temperance alliance, is indicative of a change in the policy of that organization. Heretofore, in the language of its Secretary in his last report, "the chief work of the Alliance has been of a moral character." though it has incidentally given its support to temperance legislation, and sometimes most energetically, too. But hereafter, if we mistake not, it is to be more than ever before a political organization. The feeling among a large number of those present yesterday, was in favor of making the enactment of prohibitory laws the primary question at all elections after that in November, and some were quite ready to make that an issue even now. Indeed, the strongest argument against calling a convention at this time, and nominating a State ticket, was want of time to organize; though not a few held that after taking a part in the Worcester Convention, and assenting to its nomination, it would be unbecoming them to help organize an opposition to it.

There is one noticeable and not a little singular fact in connection with the action yesterday. At the meeting of the State Prohibitory Committee on the night before the Worcester Convention, the proposition of the Chairman and Secretary of that Committee, that the temperance men should insist upon the adoption of a prohibitory plank as a part of the Republican platform, was voted down through the influence, it was said, of the officers of the Alliance. Now the officers of the Alliance have been, as they think, virtually censured, and that too by the influence of the men who were voted down at Worcester. So it seems that the officers of the Alliance had more influence in the Prohibitory Committee than its own Executive Committee, while that Committee in turn were able to control the policy of the Alliance. But really the difference among the Prohibitionists is one of expediency, and not of principle. Some believe that success can best be secured by action within the Republican Party; others think a new party will best secure it, but these are again divided on the question whether that party should be formed now. After all, however, they are not so very far apart, for Mr. Spooner and those who act with him say that in certain contingencies they will unite in forming an opposition to the Republican Party, while the most positive members of the Radical wing will vote with that party at the next election.

While the mode and the time for action in opposition to the License law is being discussed by the leading friends of prohibition, the law is itself doing their work, and creating a public sentiment that will soon cause its own overthrow.

Gov. Warmouth's Proclamation.

On Saturday, 26th ult., during the excitement in New-Orleans consequent upon the killing of a negro in the market by a white man, Gov. Warmouth published the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25, 1868.

I call upon the good people of New-Orleans to at once repair to their residences and abstain from any exciting acts or conversation.

The civil authorities are capable of suppressing any difficulty that may arise and arresting any offenders, or if found insufficient will be promptly assisted by the military.

I call upon all political clubs to abstain from any display whatever for the present.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOUTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

RICH AND POOR.

From the Sunday Magazine.

At a workman's bench there stood,
In a hard and bitter mood,
One who struggled to be wise;
But his soul grew darker still,
For the world had taught him ill,
Taught him only to despise.

Scorn for scorn he gave it back,
And to hate he was not slack,
Though at loving he was good,
And would suffer and would share
With his fellows anywhere
For the bond of brotherhood.

"In the churches of the land,"
He would say, "the poor must stand,
While the preachers cant and drivel,
And the pride of life sweeps by,
With the lust of flesh and eye—
These are churches of the devil!"

He would own that Christ the Lord
The true brotherhood restored;
"But he handled workman's tools,
And for those who went to pray
In the churches of His day,
Called them hypocrites and fools."

Let us heed his words! in sooth
They have taste of bitter truth,
Such as he Christ would have won;
They who heard Him gladly when
He was the despised of men
Would not now His presence shun.

QUITE A LOST ART.

A THRILLING ROMANCE IN THE OLD STYLE.

From All the Year Round.

"What have you there?" said Robinson. "The draft of a deed, or of a last will and testament?"

"Nothing of the sort," replied Brown, "but an odd sort of story in manuscript."

"Ancient?"

"By no means. When I took these lodgings I found it in the cupboard, which had not been opened for several months, and the landlady recognized the handwriting of a former occupant, who, constantly kept at home by stress of weather, was driven to amuse himself by reading all day long the books of an old-fashioned circulating library. The library is now shut up, but I found the catalogue in company with the manuscript. Here it is."

"Ah! I see. Manfrone, the One-handed Monk—Romance of the Pyrenees. The books belong clearly to what may be called the fag-end of the Radcliffe school," observed Robinson.

"Precisely; and it is my opinion that the author of the manuscript, having nothing else to occupy his mind, wrote under the immediate inspiration of those remarkable works," replied Jones.

"Will you lend it to me?"

"Certainly. Keep it as long as you like. The landlady would only use it to light her fire, and I assure you I don't want to read it twice."

So Robinson took the manuscript home and read the following tale, entitled:

THE LAST OF THE COMNENI.

The heart of the young and noble Prince Astolfo was ill at ease, as without fixed purpose or destination, he strode mournfully along the lone path near the summit of Monte Selvaggio. His beloved Bandelora had been ruthlessly torn from his arms, and carried he knew not whither by a band of ruffians, and her piercing shrieks seemed to be still ringing in his ears. Nor though the scene spread beneath his feet was curious, did it present many objects likely to cheer the pensive mind. At the mountain's foot, near the Lago Doloroso, stood the deserted abbey of San Corcoro, the windows of which, reddened by the light of the setting sun, showed that the hour was approaching when, if the wild tales of the peasants were true, the ghost of the lawless abbot, with his ribald monks, would rise anew to repeat the hideous orgies that had brought them to destruction. Further onward, on the plain, was the strange mound, with the dark aperture near its base, which had so often awakened the curiosity and awed the soul of the traveler, who, as he saw the Moorish minarets protruding through the earth, as if a building had been buried by some ancient convulsion, could scarcely conjecture whether they had been produced by art, or were the fantastic result of some demoniac freak of nature. The mound, too, had been endowed with preternatural awe by the wild tales of the peasants, who regarded it as the abode chosen by the Evil One when he sought to work mischief in the hills and vales of lovely Italy. If to vary his sensations the lovely young prince looked upward, he saw perched on a sharp crag a small edifice of an almost cubical shape, a rude opening in the upper part of which served for a window, but which presented no appearance of a door. He had heard of this edifice from the peasantry. It was the reputed home of a being simply designated as the Mysterious. And the designation was not ill-chosen, for no one had ever seen him, or heard him, or could say anything about him whatever.

Sometimes as he wandered onwards, the mind of the prince, when not occupied with the fate of his Bandelora, would stray to the strange story he had heard of that dreadful Tebaldo della Crusca, who, when about to be decapitated to satisfy the offended laws of his country, had declared that his head, when severed, would work more mischief than ever it had devised while attached to his shoulders. On this subject, however, he was not allowed to dwell long, for a shout arose from beneath so loud and so hideous that, valiant as he was, it caused his heart to quail within him. Looking over the precipice he perceived on a path some twenty feet below him a repulsive figure, who, with strange antics, roared and howled at the sky, across the slope, which, by a not very abrupt declivity, descended to the mountain's foot. The only habiliment worn by this hideous creature was a bottomless sack, fastened round its waist with a thick cord, which left the legs and arms free to disport themselves in the most reckless gesticulations, while the spectral aspect of the figure was heightened by the long disheveled black hair that hung over its shoulders. Reverting once more to the wild tales of the peasantry, Astolfo had no difficulty in recognizing in this miserable being the maniac of the Valle della Bomba, who frequently tore to pieces the children of the mountaineers when he met them in some secluded glen, and then bounded away beyond the reach of their infuriated parents. Nor, though he was richly endowed with the valor of his proud lineage, did Astolfo at all regret that he stood on a spot inaccessible to the maniac, whose contortions and shouts denoted the most ferocious condition of insanity.

The bounds of the monster increasing in height and violence, and therefore threatening to bring him near to the level of Prince Astolfo, the latter involuntarily hastened his steps, and with a smile that ill accorded with his deep melancholy, observed that the maniac did not advance along the path, but confined his leaps to one point. Still pursuing his course, he came to a small ruined chapel, the interior of which was easily visible, and in which he perceived a venerable hermit, deeply engaged in the study of a vellum scroll, while on the rustic table by his side lay a few roots and a skull, apt symbols of the mortality of earthly things. Deeply read in the philosophy of his time, Astolfo was aware that he too had a skull, and therefore his heart yearned with sympathy for the lost possessor of this relic of humanity. Still more was he struck with the tranquil appearance of the hermit, and as he yet heard the maniac's voice in the distance, he could not help exclaiming to himself:

"How unlike is the senseless noise of insanity that rendeth the air to the calm silence of wisdom that openeth not the lips!"

Scarcely had he made this profound reflection, when the hermit bounded from his seat, dashed his scroll to the ground, and uttered a savage yell, compared to which the loudest shouts of the maniac was but a whisper.

"Comnenus!" he said, "Comnenus! Rather had I perished in the lowest depths of Vesuvius ——" And he sank back upon his seat exhausted.

"Pardon a stranger, Holy Father," said Prince Astolfo, gracefully stepping into the chapel—"pardon a stranger, if he ventures to ask the cause of this strange excitement."

The hermit would probably have repelled him with anger, but the polished manner which had made Astolfo the favorite of every Court in Europe was not lost even upon the mountain recluse, and, calming his violent emotion, he answered:

"Welcome, stranger. Sit thee down and hear the tale of my sorrows and my crimes."

"Crimes!—nay, Holy Father," said Astolfo, with an air of courteous disbelief.

"Ay, crimes, young man," interposed the hermit. "I recognize thy charitable spirit, and I perceive by thine air that thy education hath comprised every branch of knowledge. Still thy intimacy with my affairs is less than mine own. As the tale is somewhat long, first refresh thy mortal frame."

And placing a root in the hands of Astolfo with a grasp which slightly crushed it, thus causing a damp, unpleasant sensation, he proceeded:

"Being a native of Andalusia, and a descendant of the old Gothic Kings of Spain, I naturally took an interest in the affairs of the Greek Empire."

Astolfo did not exactly follow the chain of the hermit's reasoning, but he was too courteous to interrupt him with impertinent questions. The speaker, however, interrupted himself, for, again bounding from his seat, he repeated the yell with a violence which made Astolfo place his hands against his ears, and then exclaimed:

"No—I will not relate the story of my grief in the presence of my dead and deadliest foe; for learn, oh, young man, that this skull, which I heedlessly selected as a companion in my retirement from a hated world, is shown by this manuscript to be —— But no matter. Thus I cast it from me."

And seizing the skull, he tossed it into the air with a vigor which would have done honor to that thrower of the discus, whose strength is immortalized by the master of sculptural art. A yell from below, louder than any that had been heard before, immediately ensued, and was followed by a profound silence.

"Ha, ha! Then thou heardest plainly the voice of the Comnenus," cried the hermit.

"Something indeed I heard," replied Astolfo, who had a heart that could endure unmoved every shock not immediately concerning himself; "but as I am not personally acquainted with the Comnenus, pardon me if I do not commit myself to a hasty and inconsiderate judgment. Indeed, if it is to that skull thou givest the name of Comnenus, I would rather attribute the cry to some other source, for Professor Esculapio di Galeno, under whom I studied anatomy at Padua, taught his admiring pupils that the human head, severed from the body, is not capable of uttering a whisper, much less a shout like that."

The conjecture of the hermit was indeed incorrect; but the skull, though it had uttered no sound, had been the indirect cause of the terrific yell. The maniac, lured by the first shout of the hermit, had stealthily advanced along the lower path, but was suddenly checked by the descending skull, which alighted with such violence upon his head, as to make him lose his footing, and roll down the slope upon the plain, till, accompanied by the ghastly missile, he almost reached the deserted abbey of San Corcoro. The yell heard by the hermit and the Prince had been the maniac's expression of pain on receiving the blow.

While these strange events were occurring on the mountain, the spirit of evil had been active on the plain. The abbey was tenanted, not, as the peasantry supposed, by the ghosts of its former occupants, but by the band of ruffians who had carried off the peerless Bandelora, and who had made it their home, well knowing that popular superstition would shield them from all chance of intrusion. On the evening to which we now refer, a wild orgie was held by the marauders. At the head of a table which groaned beneath the weight of solid viands, and flagons filled with the inebriating juice of the grape, sat the leader of the lawless band, Ruggiero del Torrente, the terror of the Alps, the Appenines, and occasionally of the Pyrenees; while on each side were his reckless followers, who, heated with the generous liquor, shouted forth ribald jests, scarcely intelligible save to those who respectively uttered them, inasmuch as scarcely two of the ruffians came from the same land, or spoke the same tongue. At the further extremity of the hall sat a lovely female, whose hands were bound behind her, and who, with the fixedness of despair, watched the proceedings of the revelers. We need scarcely say that this was Bandelora.

"Hast thou reflected maturely on my proposal, coy lady?" said the terrible Captain, after draining a vast golden goblet, richly studded with diamonds. He then repeated the question in all the languages of his followers, that they might understand his meaning, for he had traveled in many lands, and was master of many tongues.

"I have only," said Bandelora, "to repeat my declaration of that hatred and contempt which I have already expressed till my tongue is weary. Sooner would I be the spouse of the malefactor whose gibbeted remains scare the mariners of the Adriatic, than the bride of Ruggiero del Torrente. In that case," she added, with little scorn, "I should, at any rate, be a widow."

This reply was translated into the various languages by the Captain, who, however, with the craftiness incident to his nature, took care to soften those expressions that might possibly have humiliated him in the eyes of his band, and perhaps have raised a laugh at his own expense.

"Night approacheth," he then proceeded, "and no marvel, for the mode in which we are compelled to converse causes small matter of discussion to fill up much time. Let that lamp, which, suspended from the ceiling, affordeth as much light as our dark souls desire, be kindled without delay." This done, he again addressed the fair captive: "Mark that flickering flame. Unless before it expires thou hast given thy consent to be united to me by the hermit of the Ruined Chapel, ay, and at to-morrow's dawn, thine obstinacy shall be punished with thy life."

The translation of this dreadful menace into the required languages gave Bandeloro time for deliberation. When the polyglot speech was ended, she mentally folded her arms—the circumstance that her hands were tied behind her prevented her from doing so bodily—and looking full in the face of Ruggiero, she said, in an unbroken voice:

"Miserable ruffian! Were my hands at liberty, I would instantly dash out the light with the contents of yonder flagon. As this is not the case, thou mayst, as the ignoble vulgar say, take the will for the deed, and, considering the lamp morally extinguished already, execute thy foolish menace at once."

The Captain was too much enraged to think of translation now, so merely exclaiming, "I take thee at thy rash word," he drew a pistol from his girdle and pointed it toward Bandelora. The ruffians, rising from the table, retired to the opposite side of the hall, and watched the proceedings with fixed attention. Alas! the hard hearts of these rugged men were slightly moved by the sufferings of the lovely captive, but they felt deeply interested in the correctness of their Captain's aim. As for Bandelora, she stood unmoved, like one for whom life has lost its every charm.

Ruggiero was, however, spared the commission of another crime. Just as he was about to fire, a missile flew into the hall through the window fronting him with a terrible crash, and extinguishing the lamp in its course, struck him violently in the middle of the face, causing him to fall backward with a shriek of pain, while the contents of his pistol, discharged as he fell, were received in the bosom of the First Lieutenant, who expired on the spot. All were enwrapped in the sable mantle of darkness.

The first impulse of Bandelora, when she had recovered from the surprise occasioned by the unexpected turn which affairs had taken—apt symbol of human mutability!—was to attempt flight. This appeared the more easy as the band were engaged with the fallen Captain and and the deceased Lieutenant, their assistance to whom was greatly impeded by the darkness, so that in spite of their well-meant efforts their energies were chiefly expended in jostling each other. But as she advanced toward the door, rendered unable to grope her way by the inconvenient position of her hands, she accidentally set her foot upon a small round body, which, rolling beneath her, caused her to fall backward, knocking her head so sharply against the table that she was well-nigh stunned. She was, however, sufficiently sensible to appreciate the kindness of a voice, which gently whispered into her ear:

"Be not faint-hearted. Consent to accompany Ruggiero to the Ruined Chapel, and deliverance will be at hand. Astolfo to the rescue!"

Thus solaced, and favored by the darkness, Bendelora composed herself to sleep, as well as her position would allow.

The strange events which we have just recorded may be easily explained. Recovering from his torpor when the sun had set, the maniac, who had lain extended on the plain near the abbey, had felt the skull by his side, and, with that shrewdness which not unfrequently accompanies insanity, conjectured that this round object, revealed to his touch though not to his sight, had caused his rapid descent from the lower mountain path. In an excess of mad wrath he vengefully snatched it from the ground and hurled it before him. It passed through the abbey window, breaking the glass and striking down the Captain of the robbers, while the crash which it produced so greatly alarmed the maniac that he at once fled from the spot. It is scarcely necessary to state that the missile which struck Ruggiero was the round body on which Bandelora had heedlessly set her foot.

Return we to Astolfo and the hermit, whom we left at sunset conversing in the Ruined Chapel. The holy man, freed from the presence of the offending skull, had gradually resumed his composure, and thus recommenced his narrative:

"Being a native of Andalusia——"

"Exactly. You took interest in the Greek Empire," said Astolfo, with some impatience.

"True," returned the hermit. "Another prevailing sentiment I had inherited from my noble ancestors was hatred of the Moors, who, infidel dogs as they were, oppressed my suffering land."

"But that was a long time ago," interposed Astolfo.

"Young man," said the hermit, mournfully, "when the number of thy years is as that of mine, thou wilt know that hatred is not measured by lapse of time. Still I must confess that in the case of my ancestors the tyranny of the Moors was not altogether intolerable. For an estate that covered many fair acres they were merely required to pay to the Moorish King of of Cordova the annual tribute of an ivory bandelore for the amusement of the royal children. But night is approaching—nay, already begins to enfold us—so let me illumine mine humble dwelling by lighting this candle end, and placing it in the neck of this bottle of stone."

Having performed this act, and reduced the wick to its proper dimensions by a dexterous application of his thumb and middle finger, the hermit continued, not discovering the increased mournfulness that had overspread the already melancholy face of Astolfo:

"The bandelore, as perchance thou art not aware, is an ingenious toy, which derives its origin from the East. It is composed of two small discs, connected by an axle, to which a cord is attached."

"Like this?" inquired Astolfo, drawing from his bosom a bandelore of exquisite workmanship.

"That! That!" ejaculated the recluse. "Thou must have obtained that from the fiend himself."

"Nay, calm thyself, holy man," said Astolfo. "Seeing that thou leadest so strict a life, I marvel that thou art so quick in temper. This toy belonged to the being whom I love more than anything on earth."

"The young and inexperienced often love that which is evil," said the hermit, with a sneer.

"But this belonged to an innocent child."

"Whose name was——"

"Nay, her true name I know not, as I am ignorant of her parentage. She was found in infancy with this toy suspended around her neck, and has in consequence been called Bandelora."

"Let me look at it more closely," cried the hermit, snatching the toy from the hand of his guest. "Yes—true—the crest of the griffin! Ha, ha! the fates pursue me; but I will escape them yet!"

So saying, he rushed out of the chapel and hurried down the mountain-path, approaching a point where in its descent it joined the lower path, whence the maniac had fallen. Climbing from the plain beneath after his hurried flight from the abbey, the maniac from below reached this point at the same time with the hermit. Involuntarily they were locked in each other's arms, and then rolled together down the slope into the plain, until they passed through the aperture in the strange-looking mound to which we have already referred.

Astolfo, grieved as he was at the loss of the precious toy, felt rather gratified than otherwise by the sudden departure of the hermit, of whose unaccountable ebullitions of temper he had become somewhat weary. Still he wished to know something more about him, and to that end picked up the scroll that had been thrown on the ground, on the occasion of the apparent discovery that the skull ought properly to be called "Comnenus." Reducing the candle's wick by the process already employed by the hermit, and moving the stone bottle to a position which rendered study as easy as possible, he read as follows:

"Gomez del Valparaiso, born on the banks of the Guadalquiver, held a high office at the Byzantine Court."

His further progress was checked by the sudden pressure of his hat over his eyes, apparently by the action of a human hand, while a breath, apparently from a human mouth, extinguished the light. Almost immediately afterwards his hands were seized and bound behind the back of his chair, and a voice whispered:

"Fear not; this is all for thy good. The Mysterious is thy friend."

The hermit on recovering his senses, after his involuntary passage with the maniac through the aperture, found himself in a spacious hall lit by colored lamps, placed at distant intervals from each other, and inferred from the architectural ornaments which he saw around him that the building had originally been the work of the Saracens. He could the more readily devote his attention to these details, as he had frequently beheld his strange companion performing frantic feats on the mountain path, and therefore felt no curiosity concerning him. As for the maniac himself, as he had not any senses to recover, he drew no inference whatever.

The pair had not remained many minutes in the hall, when a stately person, attired after the Oriental usage, advanced from a recess, his swarthy countenance beaming with a courtesy which vanished when, as it seemed, he recognized the features of the hermit.

"Thou art Sancho del Valparaiso, and that is *mine*," thundered forth the stranger, snatching the bandelore, which the recluse had retained during his descent. The hermit sank trembling on his knees, but, quick as thought, his head fell to the ground severed from the trunk by the scimiter of the Moor, with the exclamation: "Thus perish the foes of Abderrahman!"

A short silence ensued, and then the Moor again lifted his voice, crying:

"Where is thy vile comrade?"

But the maniac, instinctively detecting the approach of danger, had stealthily stolen away through the aperture, and was now wildly leaping on the plain without, though he refrained from his wonted practice of yelling, lest his voice might attract the attention of the Moor.

The course of night appeared tardy to Astolfo as he sat bound in the Ruined Chapel, and at last yielding to nature's gentlest summons, he fell fast asleep. In the morning he was awakened by the sound of military music, and was pleased to find that he could stretch out his arms. His hat was also removed from the position in which it had so much embarrassed him, and sat in seemly fashion upon his head. On the table lay the scroll, with its back toward him, inscribed: "Push the wall," in words that had evidently been but lately written.

Wondering what this could mean, he now looked toward the direction of the mound, and saw ascending the steps, toward the point where the lower and upper paths joined, a procession, led by a male and a female figure, and ending with two men, carrying what was apparently a lifeless body. We need scarcely explain that this procession was formed by Ruggiero's wild troop, and that the two leaders were the stern Captain himself and the fair Bandelora, who, dissembling her hate, had unwillingly accompanied him to the Ruined Chapel. The body, which was that of the Lieutenant, bore witness to the Captain's regard for the treasury of the band. By requesting the hermit to bury the deceased as soon as he had joined the hands of the living, he hoped to obtain an abatement of the remuneration commonly demanded for the performance of two ceremonies so distinct from each other.

When the procession reached the junction point, Astolfo at once recognized with ecstatic joy the form of his lost Bandelora. He at once rushed down the upper path, snatched her in his arms, and rushed back to the Ruined Chapel. Ruggiero, stirred by the unlikeness of the stranger to the recluse, whom he had expected to find, was too much astounded to make any resistance, but in a few seconds he loudly called on his men to follow him, and hurried up the path. No sooner, however, had he reached the front of the chapel than the wall fell with a terrific crash, overwhelming the marauders in its ruin. Some of them, including Ruggiero, were killed by their precipitate fall upon the lower path; some rolled or ran, unscathed into the plain. But these had small cause for exultation, as a stately figure, dressed in Oriental fashion, appeared on the plain, and hurrying now in this direction, now in that, decapitated them one by one with a large scimiter. While this carnage was proceeding the maniac on the lower path was whirling round and round with the most frantic shrieks, till at last, rushing to the brink of an abyss, which we have not mentioned, he leaped into the darkness and never was heard of more.

When Astolfo and his rescued Bandelora, having left the scene of so many horrors, were resting at an humble but hospitable village inn, a boy of dark complexion, dressed in the Moorish habit, presented to them a small box, and then, with a graceful salaam, retired. On opening the box they found the skull that had been so intimately connected with their fortunes, and likewise a vellum scroll, thus inscribed:

"The Moor, Abderrahman, sends to Theodora, wrongly called Bandelora, this precious relic of her father Isaac, wrongly called Tebaldo della Crusca, but really the last of the Comneni, and rightful Emperor of the East."

AN UNCOMFORTABLE COUCH.—After a long sit over a jolly fire, when many a yarn was spun, all turned in. READ had rigged up his mosquito curtains and bed in three sections of the Search, which he had put together during the day. Mr. YOUNG and STACY turned into a hut, while I, as usual, put up my curtains on the ground in the open. I had just fallen asleep, bent on a good night's rest, when I was roused by thousands of small red ants biting me sharply all over. The hair of my head, as well as my beard, was full of them, while hundreds swarmed on my clothes and blankets—every individual ant bent on assisting to eat me alive. I don't remember ever having experienced a more disagreeable sensation. There was nothing for it but to jump up and instantly divest myself of every stitch of clothes. When I arose I observed the whole camp in the same plight. Those in the huts were turned out. Many natives who lay by their fires, rolled up in sails or mats, were hard at work getting clear of these marauders—millions of which blackened the sand around. Having jumped up on a box which lay close to, I stood naked in the moonlight, begging of Chinsoso to fetch me my hair brushes, that I might get the ants out of my head; but it was some time before the boy would come, as he was half eaten himself. These midnight travelers took easy possession of our camp, as in a few minutes there was not one of us within a hundred yards of it, all having removed to a hill some way off, where fresh fires were lighted. There, having spent half an hour at least in getting the ants out of our clothes and blankets, we again lay down to rest. However, we were not destined to get peace here, for presently a Makololo jumped to his feet, crying, "Mavite! Mavite!—(they had christened the ants Mavite)—and started off at a run. Every one was off in an instant, most of us getting clear away before the arrival of these insects, and in a few minutes the ground we had occupied was covered by our tormentors. A new position at a respectful distance was taken up, and all enjoyed undisturbed rest during the remainder of the night.—*Elephant Haunts, by Henry Faulkner, late 17th Lancers.*

LA MODE.

Paris Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

While the almanac and the falling leaves tell us that Autumn has come, the thermometer declares that it is still midsummer. No wonder, therefore, that fashion clings to robes of mousseline blanche, mohair, gaze de Chambery, and the lighter kinds of silks even at this late period of the year, and that the lightest and brightest shades of color keep their place, to the prejudice of the more sombre autumnal tints that are waiting to displace them. At Baden, which is the centre of Parisian fashion at the present moment, at the bains de mer, and the Bois de Boulogne, the Watteau casaque in white muslin with a deep lace border in white or in black lace, or in colored taffetas, and worn over a robe of taffetas of some bright contrasting color, such as rose, cerise, light blue or green, fawn, amber, maize, or mauve, is greatly in vogue. This casaque, the novelty of the Spring, after undergoing numerous modifications, has now settled into a defined shape. It fits closely to the corsage, clinging tightly to the short waist, but appears to expand at the hips, whence it hangs in large, formal festoons half way down the skirt of the robe—the said festoons being bordered with deep flounces of lace; or ruches of colored ribbons are suspended as it were by large ribbon bows. Ordinary lace tunics and the lace or taffetas fichu Marie Antoinette have been in a great measure supplanted by this Watteau casaque, which is usually worn over a high corsage with tight sleeves and a jupe courte commonly trimmed with a broad plaited flounce or a series of narrow ruches. For toilets de promenade these robes courtes are almost exclusively worn, and the robes à traine of toilets de reception and toilets de soirée have lost something of their ancient proportions, for they rarely trail more than a foot or so along the ground. The battle of the jupes, therefore, so far as victory has declared itself, is all in favor of the champions of short skirts. The latest style of walking costume, all of one material, has the under jupe trimmed with a series of flounces, while the upper jupe is festooned and trimmed with a single narrow flounce and any number of rosettes; the high close-fitting corsage, having long "pattes" bordered with a ruche of ribbon falling from it both before and behind over the festoons of the upper jupe. A large rosette with ends ornaments the ceinture. Another toilet de promenade of pheasant-colored taffetas glace has the jupe trimmed in front with two deep vandyked flounces, which, bordered with narrow black guipure, rise gradually on either side until they are lost behind two large vandyked lappets trimmed with a corresponding guipure. Over the somewhat low corsage is worn a large black lace pelerine of a new shape slightly puckered at the shoulders, and the large open sleeves of which show white lace sleeves beneath. A second toilet in taffetas glace of that rich brilliant claret color styled "vin de Bordeaux" has a deep plaited flounce surmounted by a couple of rows of puffed tulle, of the same color as the robe; the corsage is high behind and low in front to show a rich chemisette of Brussels point, and the tight sleeves are puffed at the shoulders. The upper jupe is in the form of a casaque puffed at the hips and bordered with lace and trimmed with satin ribbon bows. A costume in violet taffetas has the lower part of the skirt trimmed with narrow pipings of black ribbon, with small plaits of ribbon running in between. The puffed upper jupe is disposed in front as a "petit tablier," which is attached at either side by means of a large bow to a broad "traverse," that supports, as it were, the undulations of the jupe. The corsage, which is high behind, is raised in front by means of a ruche, and the sleeves, reaching only to the elbows, are trimmed at the bottom with a narrow ruche, finishing with a broad border of lace. Another toilet de promenade in amber-colored taffetas, trimmed with a series of small flounces, the lowest of which reaches within a few inches of the bottom of the skirt, has the upper jupe arranged in festoons, ornamented as usual with elaborate bows, and finished with a deep border of Valenciennes lace, falling over a broad plaited edging of taffetas. Over this is worn a muslin tunic, crossed upon the right side, and trimmed with a deep lace border, arranged in small festoons, and an entre-deux of narrow ribbon; the corsage, open down to the waist, and showing the high corsage of the taffetas robe, is bordered at each side by a deep lace band, and round the bottom of the open sleeves runs a double border of lace. A plain ceinture of amber-colored taffeta encircles the waist. A more autumnal style of costume has the jupe of light blue taffetas, trimmed with several rows of narrow straw-colored galloon. With this is worn a casaque of rich brown silk, the corsage of which is close fitting and the sleeves tight, while the skirt is cut into large vandykes, which are bordered with a satin ribbon biais. The ceinture has a bow on either side, attaching to it a long lappet, fringed at the bottom with deep black guipure, and having a slashed pocket-hole bound with a narrow biais of satin ribbon. A toilet de reception has the jupe à traine of some delicate-colored taffetas, over which is worn a muslin skirt, open in front and raised at the sides by long bands bordered with narrow black velvet, and a vandyke of lace, falling from the large bow or rosette in front of the ceinture; the rounded ends of which, varying in length, hang down the side of the robe. The corsage, which is demi-décolleté, and the long elaborately-puffed sleeves are of white lace enriched with narrow insertions of black velvet. Elaborate black velvet bows ornament the shoulders of the sleeves, and a perfect bouquet of bows or rosettes decorate the front of the corsage. A very elegant toilet de réception, likewise à traine, has a simulated double jupe, of which the upper one is indicated by long pointed festoons, elaborately embroidered in black silk intermingled with jet beads hanging down at either side, the under jupe being trimmed at the bottom with three embroidered bands. The corsage is high, the waist rather short, and the sleeves moderately tight fitting. Evening costumes are in muslin or tulle, with jupes of colored taffetas or of taffetas with elaborate muslin or lace flounces, and are extremely décolletté. A toilet of this character has the under jupe of rose-colored taffetas à demi traine, and ornamented with a plaited flounce some inches from the bottom. The second jupe, also of taffeta, has a broad band of lace up the gored seams, and a double band of lace bordering the edge. Over this is worn a casaque Watteau in white muslin, formed at the lower part into festoons, which are trimmed with a border of deep lace and large taffeta bows, and having an extremely low square-cut corsage plaited at the tip, where it is ornamented behind with a small bow. Being devoid of sleeves, the casaque is supported on the shoulders by rich lace bands. Another toilette de soirée of maize taffeta—the corsage low and the waist short, in the style of the first Empire—is trimmed with plaited muslin, and has the smallest of white muslin sleeves elaborately pinked and vandyked. The muslin ceinture has a large pinked rosette in front, and the lappet ends bordered with pinked muslin; the edges, being vandyked, are crossed one upon the other behind. The skirt is trimmed with a very deep muslin flounce, surmounted by a broad band of pinked muslin, also vandyked at the edges. Another robe in white tulle has the under jupe à traine flounced, three rows of puffed tulle being arranged above; the upper jupe, looped up at the sides with bouquets of small roses, has a manteau abbé galant of the same material as the robe attached to the upper part of the low corsage behind by a row of small roses arranged equidistant; this said manteau being a long plain scarf hanging down the back almost to the heels, or else brought round to the front over one or the other arm. These manteaux, the most striking innovation of the season, seem to have sprung out of the long vails which used to float from the back of the chapeau. The only difference is that they are twice the length, and are attached below instead of above the chignon. Bonnets seem to be disappearing altogether. Every woman who considers herself young—and we know how large a proportion of the sex this includes—has taken to wear a hat, not merely at the seaside and in the country, but in the Bois de Boulogne and on the Boulevards. Like the robes, which are all ruches, ribbons, and rosettes, hats now display a redundancy of trimming—flowers, feathers, bows, and lace combined. Instead of a modest half-brown rose posed at one side, we have a large full-blown flower and half a dozen rosebuds as well, and these occasionally of different colors, such as pink and yellow; in all likelihood, too, they will be placed in the centre of a large lace rosette, or a series of ribbon bows. To all these flowers and ribbons, feathers are frequently added. If a wreath of heartsease is worn, the flowers, yellow and purple combined, are as many as possible, and of the very largest dimensions. Bouquets of mixed flowers are worn in front of the hat, and starting from these you may see a large white ostrich feather or a plume of smaller feathers curling over the crown and drooping down on the chignon. Whenever we do not find these feathers there are generally two white ends of ribbon floatidg from the back of the hat, not unlike the "suivez-moi" of old, or else a gauze vail of some contrasting color to the flowers with which the chapeau is trimmed. Hats trimmed with flowers, feathers and ribbons are generally of white or yellow straw; those of darker shades are commonly trimmed with tiny birds of brilliant plumage, of which one notices an infinite variety, or with a bird's wing; while straw hats of all kinds are trimmed with vine-stalks and large bunches of grapes of various shades of color, from the deepest purple to the palest yellow, which encircle the entire chapeau and droop over the chignon behind. Other varieties of hats are covered with a mass of frosted leaves or small ostrich feathers, and are trimmed with a large single rose or a wreath of pink roses of the tiniest dimensions. Others, again, are of the Astrakan and of the Circassian type, trimmed with a scarlet velvet bow and a tuft of variegated feathers at the side. Such few bonnets as do appear are of the most minute dimensions with which we have been so long familiar. If they seem to have increased in size, this is due solely to the redundancy of the trimming, which is very much after the same style as that employed for hats, and which often renders it impossible to discover the material of which the chapeau itself is made. Shoes with very high heels and ornamented with large bows, with white or striped silk stockings, are the favorite wear. Boots are no longer worn "*à mi jambes*," but are still ornamented at the tip with tassels or rosettes with ends. Some button up the front with narrow bands, having wide interstices between to show the colored silk stocking beneath, the toes being usually ornamented with some slight embroidery.

AN AUTUMN SONG.

From the Galaxy for October.

What have rustling leaves to say,
Fit to make us sad or glad?
Ere the wind blew us away,
Much delight in life we had.

Now we both of us are sad,
Both of us would death defer—
You, because you are not glad,
We, because we always were.

This is what the brown leaves say,
With a sadness less than mine.
Dear, if I should die to-day,
Give me something to resign.

ROBERT WEEKS.

A JUG OF ALE.

From All the Year Round.

Clear and golden as sherry; creaming up as white as swans' down, in the long taper glass; fresh, bright, sparkling; with the pleasant aroma of the Kentish hop pervading the draught, gratefully nourishing and gently exhilarating—that is what a glass of good English ale should be—ale that Autolycus, a great judge on such matters, declared stoutly, as he went singing along the road to the shepherd's cottage, was "a dish for a king."

We can fancy the artful rascal, with oblique eyes and greasy cap with broken feather, sitting at the ale-bench outside the Peal of Bells, *ale*-fellow well met, with Christopher Sly, whose illustrious family came in with "Richard Conqueror." Sly, being thirsty and more dry even than usual, has just called for a "pot o' small ale." He is telling Autolycus of his descent from old Sly of Burton Heath, and has also informed him that he (Christopher) was by birth a pedler, by education a card-maker, by transmutation a bear-herd, and now, by recent profession, a tinker. Fourteen pence is the score for sheer ale chalked against him by the fat ale wife of Wincot.

Picture the scene at an Ostade ale-house. The sunset is red on the old faded sign, and on the dusty wagon at the door, red on the vine-leaves over the porch, red on the cups on the ale-bench. It makes the face of Autolycus to glow with the cunning of a Mercury, and Sly's Bardolphian countenance to blaze again, as if he were peeping in at a furnace door. The fat Falstaff of a landlord breaks out laughing over the red curtain of the open lattice window; the fat landlady and the buxsom servant roar from the upper window at the jokes of the two merry guests. The wagoner and the ostler and the harvestmen laugh too, while a great bear of a shepherd's dog barks with delight as Autolycus clears his pipes and sings his favorite song of—

THE JUG OF ALE.

As I was sitting one afternoon
Of a pleasant day in the month of June,
I heard a thrush sing down the vale,
And the tune he sang was "the jug of ale,"
And the tune he sang was the jug of ale.

The white sheet bleaches on the hedge,
And it sets my wisdom teeth on edge,
When dry with telling your peddler's tale,
Your only comfort's a jug of ale.
Your only comfort's a jug of ale.

I jog along the footpath way,
For a merry heart goes all the day;
But at night, whoever may flout and rail,
I sit down with my friend the jug of ale,
With my good old friend the jug of ale.

Whether the sweet or sour of the year,
I tramp and tramp though the gallows be near,
O, while I've a shilling I will not fail
To drown my cares in a jug of ale,
Drown my cares in a jug of ale.

This song is very unjustly confounded by some commentators with Mr. Lover's old Irish song, "The Jug of Punch." As to the lines in it, which somewhat resemble those in "The Winter's Tale," there can be no doubt that Shakespeare stole them. Our copy of the "Jug of Ale" dates back to at least 1520, and is generally attributed to Bishop Still, that convivial prelate, worthy descendant of earnest Walter Map's Bishop Golias, who wished "in taberna mori," and, what's worse, rhymed that disreputable wish with "angelorum chori." The Bishop Still we allude to was the writer of the old farce comedy, "Gammer Gurton's Needle," which contained the bacchanalian chant:

"I cannot eat but little meat,
My stomach is not good;
But sure I think that I can drink
With him that wears a hood."

That fine old song of "The Ex-ale-tation of Ale" draws one of the earliest distinctions between beer and ale; a distinction still regarded in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire and Staffordshire, where ale is the common liquor and beer is the gentleman. The writer observes quantly:

"But now, as they say, beer bears it away,
The more is the pity, if right might prevail;
For with this same beer came up heresy here,
The old Catholic drink is a pot of good ale.

And in very deed, the hop's but a weed,
Brought over 'gainst law and here set to sale.
Would the law were renewed, and no more beer brewed,
But all good men betake them to a pot of good ale!

Too many, I wis, with their deaths proved this,
And therefore (if ancient records do not fail)
He that first brewed the hop was rewarded with rope,
And found his beer far more bitter than ale."

This is one of the earliest denunciations of the newly-invented drink, flavored with the Flemish hop, introduced in Henry VIII's time, and denounced at first by the physicians as unwholesome. The old English ale must have been fresh and creamy, like that of the Bavarians now. Heresy and hops, according to the men of the old faith, came in together.

Where the vine would not grow, the barley rose, and shook its ears to sooth and solace man. The Egyptians drank their beer hundreds of centuries ago, and they drink it now. It is, however, what Beaumont would have called "a muddy drench," tasting too much of earth, and the malt retaining a scurvy touch of the dull hand that sowed it. Warriors under the feathery palms of Philæ, with the asps of Egypt on their helmets, and the vulture wings for their crests, quaffed that horrible beer. The Nile boatmen give it you still. It is whitish, thick, and sour, like the worst Belgian brew. At the foot of the Pyramids, with their backs to the hot stone blocks, the warriors of the Pharaohs drank that execrable tap; and with the bliss of ignorance no doubt discussed the various merits of the Barclay and Perkinses of Thebes and Edfou. That was the poor but improvable beverage which Joseph and his brethren quaffed, and which supported the Israelites at their toilsome tasks in those brick-fields whose fires have long gone out. It must have been tossed off in those tremendous Tombs of the Kings at Thebes, as the swarthy workmen rested after coloring their fourteenth room of hieroglyphics, and sat down to sup snugly upon onions just within the keen black shadow of the scorching doorway hewn square in the rock, waiting till the high-priest himself came down at sunset, with all his fan-bearers, and harpers, and spearmen, to see the great alabaster sarcophagus fashioning for the king soon to be gathered to his fathers by natural causes and the help of a purple cushion or two.

It was "beer" ("boozy" they call it now) that inspired the Egyptians when they tore pell-mell over the desert after the Israelites; beer that led them on to battle with the Romans, to keep the crown on Cleopatra's head; beer that—but perhaps, as it was beer that led them to do all the good things they did, and all the evil, we may refer our readers for the rest of their deeds to Egyptian history.

There is no doubt that all the Scythian and Tartaric races brought from those great grassy plains, where they had tended their miles of sheep, bags of seeds from the huge tracts of corn they had raised, and also the knowledge how to brew from it a strong water, good for raising the spirits after battle, good after long rides of flight or pursuit, good to make Tartar men fierce and bold, but apt, too, in over-doses, to make Tartar men cruel, raving, blood-thirsty, and mad. Pliny speaks of this corn wine as common in Gaul, Spain, and, indeed, all through the west of Europe. Pliny praises the Spaniards for making this beer so that it could be kept good a long time, and then appends his moral:

"So exquisite is the art of mankind in gratifying their vicious appetites, that they have thus invented a method to make even water itself intoxicating."

Or does it prove only that nature has in every country provided a stimulus, harmless in moderation, which shall refresh weary nature, lessen exhaustion, and repair the losses produced by excitement, labor and anxiety?

Isidore, describing the beverage of the ancient Britains, says:

"The grain is steeped in water, and made to germinate, by which its spirits are excited and set at liberty; it is then dried and ground; after which it is infused in a certain quantity of water, which, being fermented, becomes a pleasant, warming, strengthening and intoxicating liquor."

Our rude forefathers made beer of wheat, oats and millet. The Picts, we believe, made a drink of heather, the secret of which perished in a general engagement, which swept away the last of the race. At least Sir Walter, who knew everything about the land of the heather, used to relate some such tradition with much gusto. Perhaps, after all, the Pict drink was only another form of whisky, and the alchemists did not discover aqua vitæ, and mistake it for the Elixir of Life, as generally reported, after all.

The Welsh, who fought against Edward and his mailed men, and went cheerfully to death, led by three thousand drunken harpers, playing madly "The Men of Harlech," and "Of a Noble Race was Shenkin," and those barelegged sinewy Scotch who wrestled with the enemies of Bruce, Wallace, and the Douglas, had two kinds of ale: common ale and spiced ale. One of their old laws specifies:

"If a farmer have no mead, he shall pay two casks of spiced ale, or four casks of common ale, for one cask of mead."

Wine was no doubt slow in reaching Wales, the purple casks of Gascon and Burgundian wine having to pass by too many a Norman gate to reach Wales often safely, or without paying heavy toll. Fed on bad beer, no wonder the Welshmen went down before the charge of the Norman nights.

Is beer as good as it used to be? Was it always the custom, when hops were dear, to add liquorice and black resin to give flavor, tone, and color? Did molasses, raw grain, and sugar, often take the place of malt? Were brewers' chemists always as respectable, honest, above-board, and ingenious, as they now are?

If gentian, bitterwort root, marsh trefoil, and quassia were used formerly instead of hops, we did not know it, and were therefore happy. We used to feel a kind of warmth after a draught of good ale, and never knew that it was derived from capsicum; or that the solid crest of froth came from the stimulating influence of salts of steel and copperas. Is it possible that the beer we used to quaff at Putney, after boating, and thought nectar, was made from flown malt, cocculus indicus, the bitter bean of St. Ignatius, tobacco, or the poisonous nux vomica? That sweet flavor was honey, that refreshing headyness caraway and coriander seeds, that effervescence jalap, that indescribable something we used to fondly term "the strawberry flavor," was composed of ginger, grains of paradise, orange-peel, long pepper, opium, hartshorn shavings, marble dust, egg-shells and oyster-shells, (to check acidity,) sub-carbonate of soda, magnesia and potassa. Such was the liquor prepared for us, and called in brewers' advertisements "a healthy, bright, exhilarating ale, gently stimulating the digestive organs of the dyspeptic and gratefully nourishing the strength of the robust."

Porter was invented in the year 1731, by a London brewer, named Harwood, who combined the flavors of "half-and-half," or "three threads," as it was then called, in a beverage which he was pleased to call "entire butt." The new combination took in the city among the "porters," and from its new patrons it obtained its name. Those brawny men with knots, all day resting their broad backs against the church walls, or on the tramp between Lombard-street and the docks, patronized the brown refreshing drink, and found it gave them fresh heart to endure the curse of Cain. The demagogues of the crowd, the hard hitters from the shoulder, led the rabble to the same brown fountain; they too drank, were cheered, and smiled a gracious approval. The fan-tailed hats and wearers of obscure white stockings, who took an interest in coals and the Newcastle trade on the shore of the Thames, very soon gave it their vote also, and a plumper was for the same black-brown liquid, so gently acid, so harmless, so invigorating.

But there are still vexatious antiquarians who declare that the honest liquor (honest at least in its youth) never derived its name from the brawny porters of London, but, on the contrary, derived it from Harwood's practice of having his new beverage *portered* or carried round to his customers' areas, in shining pewter pots in long covered racks; his pot-boys shouting "porter," to announce their auspicious arrival, as they rat-tat-tatted at the door. More than a century this brown, mantling liquor—thin, slightly watery, but pleasant and heartening—has gone frothing up in the pewter pots of London; and may it go frothing up forever! Good porter should have fullness, potency, and flavor; it should not be thin and vicious, like good ale; for it is of humbler origin, has no blue blood in its veins, and is only a sort of cousin-german of that fat merry knight, old Sir John Barleycorn. Good porter should be made from black-scorched malt, made from good sound barley, of a uniform chocolate color. The burnt sugar contained in the scorched malt and the mucilage imparts the odor to porter, and gives it the fine flavor and tenacity. The gluten in the wort is, however, destroyed by too long boiling. An eminent brewer says: "The general method of fermenting porter differs from the cool and gradual process so essential to preserve the flavor and richness of ale. Porter owes much of its tart and astringent flavor to a high, rapid fermentation, which carries down the density without diminishing the high flavor drawn from the materials. The rapid process also suits the brown malt, which, being less dense than that from pale, cannot support a vigorous fermentation, and the yeast, being more rapidly thrown off, leaves the beer clear and durable."

One misfortune of porter is, that brewers often scorch their damaged malt, and so disguised, use it for porter-making.

We much regret that we are unable to give the exact date of the introduction of that fat potent liquid, stout. Still, we can go pretty near the bull's-eye, if we do not exactly touch its centre. As Mr. Kirkman, the biographer of Macklin, who died in 1797, at the age of 107, particularly records the fact, that his hero drank only a sort of beer called "stout,"—it was evidently not long instituted in 1767. Kirkman says:

"It had been his constant rule for a period of thirty years or upward, to visit a public house called the Antelope, in White Hartyard, Covent Garden, where his usual beverage was a pint of beer, called stout, which was made hot and sweetened with moist sugar, almost to a syrup. This, he said, balmed his stomach, and kept him from having any inward pains."

Pale ale—originally manufactured for India alone—has been a universal beverage for more than twenty years. It has more hops than malt in it, and was at first derided by stout drinkers as a nauseous, insipid medicine. Tonic it might be, but more fit for people with no livers than for your good livers and *bons camarades*. Perhaps, however, even then, the busy age was growing more dyspeptic; for it soon woke up, as it were, from its tipsy dream of the miserable three-bottle days, and, like Sly, stretched, yawned, and called for a pot of the smallest ale. The doctors, always rather valetudinarian in their notions, from being so shut up with invalids, were in raptures at the pleasant new tonic. The new medicine was pronounced to be a cordial, warm, aperitive, digestive, diuretic, stomachic and sudorific. It was an anti-spasmodic,—its aromatic bitter was to restore the depraved appetite, and correct unwholesome nutriment, to promote digestion, and increase the nutritive value of all food.

The hops used for this light Indian beer are of the driest and lightest possible color. The Farnhams and Goldings, or the very best East Kents, are to be preferred. The hops were the chief ingredient, the brewers said, and they were everything. The timid and not unnatural question put by the public was, if so little malt is wanted for this new beer, we suppose it is going to be very cheap—say a penny a glass? "Not it; it rose to twopence the half-pint, fourpence the pint, eightpence the quart, Heaven knows what the cask!—just as if it were the strongest and most stalwart beer possible. There was no appeal; the trade persisted; and the public—poor patient public—"sufferance is the badge of all their tribe"—had to fall prostrate, as usual, at the feet of Monopoly.

The age of beer is another question. Do we get our beer as old as it used to be? Common beer, brewed and vatted entire in the months of March and April, can be drunk the next Spring. Beer brewed in October may need two seasons to bring it into condition; but then it is of a fine lasting quality. The alcohol, which is the strength and preservative essence of beer, will be in that October infusion, and also carbonic acid gas enough to give it pungency and brilliancy, and arm it against putrefying fermentation. It will not be ropy; it will sparkle clear in the glass; it will shine like amber; it will do a man good.

But we are, we fear, fallen on degenerate days. Who hears now, as in the brave old times (as far as beer goes,) when, on the birth of an heir to the old manor-house, a tun of strong steadfast beer was instantly prepared from the richest malt, and the rarest nosegay of Canterbury hops? No cost, or time, or labor was spared in boiling the worts and locking it safely in the great Falstaff of an oak hogshead. There it strengthened and strengthened and warmed and nestled, year after year, while the child began to walk, then to ride, then to slay the deer and hunt the fox, then to fight and woo, and walk in cap and gown, and, finally, come of age; and then, at last, out to the castle green, the faithful tun was hauled from its dark abode, and solemnly tapped; the young heir drinking his father's and mother's health in the first glass, and his tenantry's in the second; then came the dance round the Maypole, and the junketing, and the merriest feast at which a roast ox was devoured. That was something like ale,—ale twenty-one years old,—ale of worship,—ale of experience; and Sly and Autolycus would come lurking about the edge of the festivity for their quiet share, you may depend upon it.

Of hops, the best are the Farnham, and those from round Canterbury. The Worcesters are mild and pleasantly flavored, the North Clays (Northamptonshire) rank, and chiefly used for strong store beer. Good hops are best at two months old. The Farnhams are most suitable for London ales and their imitations; the darker and more astringent Kents for store beer and porter. No chemical or vegetable bitter has yet been discovered to supersede the warm, stomachic, aromatic, and cheering bitter of the hop.

The best pure malt is light; but if the "cock-spur" or shoot appear, it will turn poor and weak. It should be of equal color and uniform size; hard and flinty malt is bad. It should easily bruise into a sweet white flour; the skin should be thin, the meal sweet and rich to the taste. An eminent brewer says:

"The test in common use is to put a handful of malt into a glass of cold water; the flints or unmalted grain will sink to the bottom; those partially made will dip obliquely in angles of depression corresponding to their imperfection; while the thoroughly malted seeds will swim and float for several hours before they absorb sufficient water to precipitate them. Experience will, however, enable the eye, the teeth and the palate to determine with some accuracy the quality of malt, though the ultimate and best test of productiveness is the saccharometer."

Beer contains what barley contains, or rather what malt (barley chemically treated) contains, *i. e.* starch, sugar, farina, mucilage, gluten, bitter and extractive. Malting is, in fact, one long chemical process of digestion, succeeding three months' sweating in the stack that the barley has previously undergone. It is to feed the young plant that nature reserves all the choicest saccharine juices of the seed. The maltster, therefore, wise and wily, contrives a spurious growth of the plant, in order to obtain these precious juices, and to turn all its starches into sugar. It is first steeped in water for from forty to sixty-eight hours. It is then drained and thrown into a couch to ferment. The heat is then checked, and germination encouraged after the sixth day. The grain then begins to swell, heat and decompose, as it would in the moist earth, the radicle shoots forth, the acrospire swells and grows beneath the husk, and in a few days the farinaceous matter round the root becomes friable and sweet.

Germinization and saccharization continue til about the fourteenth day, when the moisture decreases, and the particles turn to meal. That is the moment the ever watchful and wily malster chooses. To check waste and preserve the sweetness, he dries the grain in a kiln, and evaporates it to dryness. The malt is sweet and mucilaginous, but if the germination had continued, all the starch would have turned into sugar, and passed into the juices of the young plant, for whose necessities it was originally intended.

The use of beer has very much increased of late years in Paris. In 1805, a writer in the *Almanac des Gourmands* says: "At this moment there are only two places in Paris where you are perfectly sure of getting good beer, 'un faiencier de la rue l'Arbre Sec, et dans le petit café Flemand de la rue Saint Louis Saint Honoré.'" The French at this time had strange, timid, heretical notions about beer. They thought it chilled the stomach and retarded digestion. They considered white beer as less nutritious than red, but lighter and more wholesome; they also insisted on a *coup de milieu*, or middle dinner dram, to correct the heaviness and coldness of the new beverage. Yet even at this time the number of brewers in Paris had wonderfully increased since the Revolution. One of the chief of these was M. SANTERRE DE LA FONTINELLE, in the Rue Neuve de Berry. He was a brother of that "General Frothy," (MOUSSEAUX,) as he was wittily called by the Parisian gamins, who bade his drums beat louder to drown the remonstrances of Louis XVI. at the scaffold. According to the report—

"Le general n'avait de Mars que la bière."

But what a change! All day long, on the marble tables at every *café* door in Summer, you see glass jugs full of the amber-colored beer of Strasbourg. Beer of the Teuton has all but driven away the Celtic raspberry syrup and water of former years. The change has come on Paris, as changes of diet do come upon a nation. They are fashions. They are not founded on deductions of the judgment. They originate, no one knows why; they lead, no one knows where. They may save thousands, or kill thousands, no one heeds. The fresh creamy beer may be better than the clogging syrup, but it is headier and more bilious, and we very much doubt whether it is so wholesome in so hot a climate, and among a people who take so much less exercise for its own sake than we Englishmen do. In Paris, this German beer always tastes to us less digestible, and more heavy, apoplectic and clogging than in England. Howbeit, change must come. The planets are in the Liberal interest; the sea ebbs and flows; raspberry syrup had its day.

MARIAN MARTYRS.—The five Bishops who suffered for alleged heresy, in MARY's reign, were burnt at the stake. They all met their fate with the courage, if not with the quaint humor, of FISHER. FERRAR, (or FARRAR,) of St. David's, looked steadily, while he was burning, at the young knight whom he had told the day before to watch him in the flames, and if he faltered he authorized the knight to have no faith in his doctrines. Old Bishop HOOPER, of Gloucester, has just before suffered in that city, as bravely unostentatious as FARRAR at Carmarthen. He trussed his own shirt between his legs, and when his pardon, in a little box, was laid before him for him to take up if he would, he bade them "away with it, if they loved his soul!" RIDLEY, like FISHER, spoke of his execution day as that of his wedding; it was but a grim humor after all, when he alluded to his sorry wedding-breakfast, and was sure that his supper would be more joyous. LATIMER, too, who suffered with him in the ditch, behind Baliol, showed no less grimness in wearing his shroud for his wedding suit; but both men heroically embraced death rather than recant. CRANMER himself, with all the weakness of poor humanity about him, atoned for many backslidings, when he stretched forth his right hand deep into the flames as they arose, that it might surely suffer, seeing that he had so grievously offended. The enemies of these men could not say that they lacked heroic virtue.—*Saints and Sinners, by Dr. Doran.*

ARTISTIC WORK FOR WOMEN.—Several of the English magazines owe their choicest illustrations to the genius and culture of young women who have learned to draw on wood. Many of the finest designs in *London Society* and *Belgravia* are furnished from this source, and some of the most amusing sporting pictures in *Punch* are from the pencil of a young lady who can draw and ride with equal daring and freedom. But until very recently such instances were rare in this country. Now, however, the great increase in the number of our illustrated periodicals is opening this new field for women of artistic talent and education. No one can deny that we have in this country many young women of high talent and real accomplishment as artists. The recent exhibitions of the National Academy of Design have contained evidences that American women can attain high positions in many of the departments of art. But the growing demand for book and magazine illustrations offers an easier and surer path to success. Many of the finest illustrations in the *Riverside Magazine* are from the pencil of Miss LUCY GIBBONS, whose drawings evince knowledge, culture, delicate fancy, refined sentiment, and great fertility of invention. She puts her drawings on the block with the facility and firmness of a master. Miss **MARY L. STONE** also draws for the *Riverside*, and is now engaged on a series of illustrations for a book to be published this Fall by **HURD & HOUGHTON**, entitled "Tales for Little Convalescents." Miss **STONE** has a great deal of fancy, an excellent eye for grouping and composition, and is rarely at fault in drawing the human figure. She was for many years the pupil of **EDWIN WHITE**, and more recently of Prof. **RIMMER**. The fine illustration entitled "Thridding my fingers through my hair," in the *Galaxy* for August, was from the pencil of Miss **MARY HALLOCK**, a young artist whose compositions contain promise of no ordinary kind. Her imagination is sober-suited, and she has less fancy and humor than either Miss **GIBBONS** or Miss **STONE**; but she has a deeper feeling for composition and light and shade. Her training, under Prof. **RIMMER**, has been very severe, and she draws with remarkable correctness. Miss C. W. **CONANT** is also giving attention to drawing on wood, and some of her compositions show great taste and culture.—*Galaxy for October.*

WHO'LL BUY TRESSES?

MEPHISTOPHELES, GENERAL DEALER.

Who'll buy tresses, bonnie brown tresses?
Maids and matrons come and buy!
Here is one that was cut from a beggar
Crouching low down in a ditch to die;
Look at it, countess! envy it duchess!
'Tis long and fine, and will suit you well;
Hers by nature, yours by purchase,
Beauty was only made to sell.

Who'll buy hair of lustrous yellow?
Maids and matrons, 'tis bright as gold,
'Twas shorn from the head of a wretched pauper
Starving with hunger and bitter cold.
It brought her a supper, a bed, and a breakfast;
Buy it, fair ladies, whose locks are thin,
'Twill help to cheat the silly lovers
Who care not for heads that have brains within.

Who'll buy tresses, jet-black tresses?
Maids and matrons, lose no time!
These raven locks, so sleek and glossy,
Belonged to a murderess red with crime.
The hangman's perquisite;—worth a guinea!
Wear them, and flaunt them, good *ma dame*;
They'll make you look a little younger;—
She was reality, *you* are a sham!

Who'll buy tresses, snow-white tresses?
Widows and matrons whose blood is cold,
Buy them and wear them, and show the scorners
You're not ashamed of growing old.
The face and the wig should pull together,
We all decay, but we need not *dye*;
But age as well as youth needs helping,
Snow-white tresses come and buy!

Who'll buy hair of all shades and colors,
For masquerade and false pretence?
Padding, and make-believe, and swindle
That never deceive a man of sense!
Chignons! chignons! lovely chignons!
'Tis art, not nature, wins the day—
False hair, false hips, false hearts, false faces!
Marry them, boobies, for you may!

A **PHENOMENON**.—In a country ramble yesterday afternoon in the Vallée de Chevreuse—writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, Sept. 1—I came came across a curious spectable. When passing by a village school, a carriage of peculiar construction drove up to the door, where an expectant crowd had gathered. A strong-built woman, fashionably dressed, alighted, and without further parley lifted out her companion, who at the first glance had struck me as an able-bodied man in the prime of life. But I presently observed that he had neither legs nor arms, and the skirts of his frock coat lapped over the arms of the lady who carried him, like a baby's mantle over the nurse's. Happening to know the schoolmaster I asked him who this phenomenon was; he replied, a professor of mathematics and arithmetic from Orleans, who had been authorized by the Council of Public Instruction to give lectures in the primary schools during the Summer months. The schoolmaster also informed me that the lectures were gratuitous, but that the hearers would be expected to buy some arithmetical works at a franc each, written by the "professor." I at once entered the class-room—a low, wide chamber of irregular form, with joisted ceiling, whitewashed walls, blackened with smoke and fly-stains, and at the opposite extremities a plaster crucifix and a bust of **LOUIS NAPOLEON**. The front row of benches was occupied by a crowd of boys, who were all that had come to school, though the commune includes six villages. Some looked intelligent, but the majority lumpish. There were a couple who were evidently gentlemen's children; the rest wore the blue smock donned always in the country by workmen and small farmers. Behind there were upward of 150 adults, and a stream of country people pressed about the door. The phenomenon had been seated on a platform behind the schoolmaster's desk, and made himself quite at home. He authoritatively ordered the four windows to be thrown open, and whistled at and scolded the rustics who showed any inclination to stop near him for the purpose of staring. "Be off to your seats; be off, go quickly, and don't be vexing me with your stupid looks." "I say, you people at the door, stay in or stay out; if you do come in, you must hold your tongues." "Now, boys, no whispering, and cast your eyes down till the summing begins." On saying this to the astonished children, he seized a white pocket handkerchief in his teeth, dropped it on the back rail of his chair, twisted round his body and rubbed his face against it violently to wipe off the profuse perspiration which followed on his outbreak of ill-humor. He was dressed in black, with a white cravat, and had fifteen gold and silver medals attached to his breast. His brain is of extraordinary height and breadth at the base, but the diameter at the top remarkably narrow. The face is well shaped, but was spoiled on this occasion by a wrathful expression. The development of the cheek and jaw muscles, arising out of the necessity of making the mouth supplement a handless stump, amounts almost to a deformity. This stump, not more than four inches long, grows at a curious angle out of the left shoulder, and is furnished with a natural crook at the end, like a dwarfed first finger. The eye seemed to do the office of a tongue. I never saw one more expressive of a rapidly-working brain, especially when the tests of arithmetical capacity were being applied by the Mayer and schoolmaster, and a member of the institute who happened to be staying *en villagiature* in the hamlet. M. **GRANDMANGE**—that is the phenomenon's name—sat with his back to the black-board on which some of the before-mentioned persons had stated the most difficult sums they could think of in common arithmetic or algebra, and propounded problems in trigonometry. The answers were given in an amazingly short time, without any apparent aid. He multiplied by eighteen and thirty-six to shorten his operations. As he did the additions, multiplications, &c., aloud, they were rapidly noted down on the black-board. This exhibition over, a lecture was given in arithmetic. The manner was admirable and the matter excellent; but the delivery, clear, forcible, and even graceful, was marred from time to time by a shrill whistle like that of a steam engine, intended to impose silence upon whispering rustics, and occasionally by an angry altercation with the fashionably dressed lady (his wife) who persisted in blocking up the door-step by sitting on it. At the end we were told that while endowed himself with a special capacity for figures, the lecturer had a method which facilitates mental operations, and this method was to be found in a little volume for one franc. I gather from the prefatory memoir, that **CHARLES GRANDEMANGE** was born at Epinal, without legs or arms, in 1834. His father was a poor man, and intending to exhibit him as a phenomenon, would not allow him to be sent to school. But the child learned to read and write in secret, and at the age of four displayed an extraordinary capacity for arithmetic. At a trial of his skill before the Emperor and the Court at Compiegne, several members of the University invited to be present admitted that **GRANDEMANGE** solved almost instantaneously problems which would have taken them a couple of hours.

A **TOY WAREHOUSE**.—We arrived in the midst of this concourse a little scared, and holding each other's hands tightly. The booths were hidden by the crowd. We were so little that we could not struggle with the country people, who stuck there in complete inertia, making up their minds about nothing, and staying two hours to buy a whistle worth one cent. Jeanneton called out, "Let folks see, will you?" and, with her robust arm, she divided the man. Our heads quickly filled the empty space, and I saw such exquisite things!—beds for dolls, pink and blue, in clouds of muslin; dressing tables trimmed with lace; wardrobes, washstands, tea-tables. O Margarido! what an establishment were this for you! There was, however, nothing here for us. But humbler wares were displayed elsewhere; and, for very little money, one could have exquisite little furniture made of pine-wood, carved by the mountain shepherds by lamplight in Winter with an ordinary knife. They smelt very good, like pine-knots. A single box contained a little universe; trees ready to plant, garden plats, and a sheepfold, with a shepherd's hut, and, best of all, a complete farm. I recognized my beloved pets, and thought I was at nurse's house again. There was the patient cow; the donkey, ready bridled, and the watch-dog on the alert with ears sticking up. Next came dairy utensils and buckets from which I poured imaginary water for the animals. Lower down (for there seemed to be always something left) I found kitchen things, and among them, to my delight, a little lamp, which was destined to illuminate in fancy, our melancholy *chaie* Underneath all the rest were plates, dishes, cups, forks, spoons—a complete service. I was beside myself with joy. My brothers treated themselves to a regiment of tin soldiers, commanded by brilliant officers. They took care to secure a drummer and trumpeter, who announced our return home from afar. Behold us entering!—the gates open and the troops sound a charge! I made less noise than the rest, but my heart was beating happily. Farm household, flock, dog, shepherd—a whole fortune—is laid at Margarido's feet. Yesterday she was poor; to-day she is mistress of a large estate. What happiness! How many kisses are exchanged between mother and child.—*The Story of my Childhood, by Mme. J. Michelet.*

JOHN LESTER WALLACK.—Both as manager and artist Mr. **WALLACK** holds unquestioned the first position either in Europe or (and in both classes the American stage stands preëminent) this country. He has not only redressed and regilded many of the old comedies, but has himself written several plays, as the "Veteran," and "Rosedale," which have achieved longer runs than any drama of the day, and which are destined to hold an abiding place upon the stage. He has drawn from his father the justly artistic idea that the old dramas are a mine of wealth, as yet but half worked, and that too exclusive reliance should not be placed on mere acting and scenic display, which are, after all, but means to an end. The stage without a literature is a body without a soul. The present race of actors are not such as to adorn the drama. They are, as a rule, foils to the author's wit—not light to his hidden meaning. His theatre is really the only one now in which authors find a field for the production of their pieces. All the recent plays of **TAYLOR**, **BOUCICAULT**, **ROBERTSON**, **READE** and **PHILLIPS** have been brought out there; and while Mr. **WALLACK** has usually too much on his hands to mould into form the crude conceptions of tyros, aspiring dramatists have always found with him a direct and open communication, an enlightened and impartial judgment, and a judicious encouragement to talent of the right kind. We have known him in many instances to give valuable assistance, without which plays could not be acted, and where the obstacles to success were merely technical, draw out much latent power. Still, ambitious playwrights should know that in all times the most—indeed the only—successful dramatists have been connected with the theatrical profession, or, as in the case of **BULWER** and **MACREADY**, have relied on the aid of those who were. This fact speaks volumes on the necessity of a knowledge of stage business to dramatic writers. That this is not intuitive must be learned, and experience can only teach it. As an artist, Mr. **WALLACK** possesses the advantage of a singularly handsome presence, which, if not absolutely essential to success, contributes certainly largely to it. Lord **BYRON** predicted early his father's success on account of his natural style of acting, and Mr. **WALLACK** belongs to his father's school. It is a great mistake to suppose that the *dolce far niente*, do-nothing, drawly style of acting, which is at present called "natural acting," is really so. It may be a copy of the modern style, but the style itself is artificial, and not natural. "Natural acting" has been justly defined as the depicting of character and emotion by gesture and expression—the result of an impulse of the feeling controlled by the judgment, and directed into the right channel by previous study. Conventional acting is an artificial substitution of mannerism for the spontaneous prompting of momentary feeling. The present race of actors may be divided into two classes, such of them, at least, as deserve the name, and they are not many, who attempt any more than to learn the words set down for them to speak: those who study with what tone, look and action to accompany their part, and those who study the whole play, and know what to do when they are not speaking. To these latter few Mr. **WALLACK** belongs. Acting is an art requiring imaginative powers as mimetic skill; lively sympathy with the character, which Mr. **WALLACK** has, is far more essential to a fine performance than mimicry of individual peculiarities, which Mr. **SOTHERN** possesses. Mr. **WALLACK** really enters into the part, and some of his charming bits of business in comedy do not even seem to be tricks of trade, but things to which he is propelled by an instinctive propensity—*innatus amor habendi* of Virgil's bees.—*From the Galaxy for October.*

OUR STATUES.—Let us confess frankly—the world sees it, and tells it to us candidly enough—that we cannot make a statue, and if we cannot fully commemorate the men who have deserved well of us, let us at least spare them the ignominy of absurdity. It is true, in the lack of dramatic genius, we content ourselves with burlesques. We cannot have masterpieces of tragedy or comedy. We put up with pantomimes; but let us not follow this example in dealing with our great men. If we must have statues, let them be of **BEALES**, of **MORRISON**, of the **PICTS**, of **MOSES**—I mean him of the Trousers. Perhaps **MARTIN TUPPER** might be remembered in marble; but, for heaven's sake, let us spare **TENNYSON** and **DISRAELI**, **LANDSEER** and **LYTTON**. Let those who come after us think of these men without the alloy of those vulgar travesties we set up in our public places and miscall monuments. Mme. **TOUSSAUD**'s people are of wax, and, thank God, are perishable, and I have no objection, therefore, to a **PALMERSTON** who must yield to a hot summer, or a **GREENACRE** who cannot survive a nipping frost; but what I do demur to is, a bronze deformity that defies time, and seems destined to display its ugliness to succeeding generations. A late case in France showed that a person libelled by an indecent photograph had his action at law; and are the heirs of our great men to be deterred from protesting against these worse than libellous counterfeits? Though I know in my heart that the small man with the big cocked-hat could not have won Waterloo; though I feel in my deep consciousness that **GIBSON**'s "**PEEL**" never carried emancipation nor instituted free trade, yet these horrid abortions haunt me, confusing what I remember and destroying what I want to recall of the great originals. I declare seriously that the Duke of Wellington is less caricatured in *Punch* than in some of these brazen images; and when we see this, and when we hear of a man of cultivation, and with a knowledge of art, declare that it is better to melt Sir **ROBERT**—a process apparently less difficult in the bronze than in the flesh—than suffer him to stand out, a mockery and a shame, is it not time to inquire whether our climate does not deny us sculpture as it denies us wine? And as we accept the substitute of whisky for one, we ought to content ourselves with wax for the other.—*Blackwood.*

THE BOROUGH OF OLD SARUM.—The case of Old Sarum is a very peculiar one. This place used always to be quoted as one of the most flagrant examples of the absurdity of the old system, and any allusion to the one inhabitant of that ancient borough, who was supposed to return its two members, was always thought a good joke. But the fact is, that till about 120 years ago, there was not even one inhabitant of Old Sarum; and I remember being puzzled at first how to reconcile this fact with the record of "contested elections" which occurred there in the reign of **CHARLES II.**, and again in the reign of **QUEEN ANNE**. But on examining the point one sees that these were cases rather of disputed returns than of contests in the modern sense. Not but what there were materials for even these. It did not follow in those days that because there were no residents, therefore there were no voters. And on the site of Old Sarum still flourished freeholders, who were likewise "burgage holders," and who met periodically under the "Election Elm"—a tree which I regarded with veneration—to choose their representative in Parliament. Sarum had once been a place of great importance. Its castle was one of the chief barriers of the southwest against the incursions of the Welsh; and before the removal of its cathedral into the valley where it now stands, it must have been one of the finest cities in the kingdom. But when no longer required as a military post, it is easy to see that its inaccessible position, on the summit of a steep and very lofty hill, would soon lead to its desertion. But as early as the reign of **HENRY VIII.** the old town was in ruins and not a single house in it inhabited. And we may suppose that by the end of the seventeenth century it had become just the bare mound that it is at present. About the middle of the eighteenth century the **PITT** family, who were lords of the manor, and had estates in the adjoining village of Stratford, built the solitary house to which we have already referred. It was at first merely a shepherd's hut, and afterward became a public house. I could not understand what electioneering object was to be gained by the erection of this tenement. But some such object is alleged to have been at the bottom of it. It could hardly have been that the **PITT** family intended by it to wipe off the reproach of a borough without an inhabitant, and representatives without constituents. To build one house for such a purpose was only to make the scandal more conspicuous. However, a proprietor with a strong sense of humor might have perhaps done it for the joke's sake. It is curious that there is no intermission of any consequence in the issue of writs to Old Sarum. It never seems to have struck any one till near the time of the Reform bill that there was anything at all odd in requiring two members to be returned to the House of Commons for a naked green hill, tenanted exclusively by sheep.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

ITALY.

The War Rumors—The Reports About Garibaldi—Roman Affairs—Intemperance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1868.

Of all the rumors flying on the four winds, probably that is least worthy of credit which asserts that the French are about to leave the Roman territory. Any one tolerably well acquainted with the actual condition of Europe and the state of feeling in Italy can judge whether the Emperor will be likely to take such a step. The departure of the foreign garrison is desired and urged by this Government, but I do not believe that its efforts will result in present success. It is probable that **LOUIS NAPOLEON** is still in doubt whether Naples will stick to the Italian Kingdom. He is perhaps waiting for this people to make some blunder, which is constantly threatened, when the old rulers of the Southern State would once more have a chance of returning to power. I still believe that it would suit the Imperial Party in France to see a reduced Italian Kingdom, with its boundary not further south than Rome. A Northern Kingdom of fourteen millions, and a Southern of nine or ten, with Rome in the middle, would make the population of the peninsula as much dependent on France as were the inhabitants of the former duchies on Austria. The alliance of such an Italian Kingdom would be worth much more than that of Spain, and its enmity more formidable, but its position would be much the same.

A discussion is constantly going on in the newspapers with reference to the advantages of alliances, in view of coming war, and opinion and feeling lean mostly to the side of Prussia. It has been said that there is probably but one man in Italy upon whom the Emperor could, under all circumstances, rely, and that is the King. And it is added that he has no power to make his friendship of value.

Signor **CRISPI**, a conspicuous leader of the Opposition in Parliament, has printed a series of letters in his organ, the *Riforma*, setting forth what he and his friends desire. Among other changes he recommends universal suffrage and a paid Parliament. If he should urge the reduction of the Deputies to one-half the present number, other advocates would be found for such an improvement. Of the five hundred members of the Chamber full one-third are rarely in their places, but a fixed stipend would perhaps make them take more interest in public affairs. As to universal suffrage, the wisdom of such a proposition may fairly be doubted. The present number of electors is somewhat more than four hundred thousand, or one in about sixty of the whole population. To jump from that to four or five millions would be as dangerous as it would be impracticable. The present qualification for a voter is the payment of a certain tax, and the ability to read and write.

There is considerable Italian news manufactured in Paris by the agents of the Bourse, which annoys the Government and many people here very much. I hear more unfriendly feeling expressed toward the French now than for some time before. While it is on every account desirable that these two populations should be on good terms, there seems to be little probability of it as long as the French, taking advantage of their position, continue to hector a people in most respects their equals. That they are enjoying much greater liberty than the French is to the Italians a pleasing consciousness; but even such a delicious balsam will not heal all the wounds made upon self-love. The Italians are about as well informed of everything done and said in Paris as the English are of what goes on in America. And the two branches of the Latin race are quite as sensitive to alternate criticism or invasion of rights as the Anglo-Saxon, and are quite as ready for reciprocal resentment.

The report that **GARIBALDI** had left his island to conduct a new enterprise was a pure invention. So far as anybody knows here, the General does not intend to move hand or foot at present. The batch is mixed, such as it is, and the leaven must be left to work. If Europe is turned topsy-turvy by a general war, the friends of progressive action have as much to hope for as have those who are looking for a restoration of the old order of things.

ROMAN AFFAIRS.

I do not know whether there is any ground of truth for the report that the Pope, at the next consistory, will give to little Dr. **MANNING**, the Roman Catholic Bishop of London, a red hat. The London newspapers have lately pushed into conspicuous notice this Prelate, as if they expected that in his person the Roman Gerarch would confer some honor on the British nation. Dr. **MANNING** has promised to bring all cockneydon with him into the Roman communion, and has labored with great zeal to reach the office of Cardinal, the crown and glory of his worldly ambition. The English love of titles and liveries will be gratified if one of their countrymen is deemed worthy to receive from the Papal wardrobe a scarlet fit-out, consisting of hat, stockings and cloak, with always the possibility of becoming Pope.

INTEMPERANCE.

The Germans have introduced beer into Italy, and already it has come into nearly universal use The English and Americans have brought along with them their hot liquors, and the Italians are learning to love them. Rum, gin, cogniac and whisky are found in all the shops in which foreign wines and other stimulants are sold. Judging by all signs, intemperance is increasing in Italy. The time was when the Florentines were content with the nearly harmless wines, used in reasonable quantities, of the country, and with the little hot punches, with which, in Winter, all the *cafés* are supplied. With political liberty has been introduced the fashion of filling the skin with alcoholic beverages, and in rare cases of getting drunk.

I have no doubt that intemperance would increase here if the laboring classes were better supplied with money. It is on festive days that the faces of many of the young men are flushed, and their eyes burn with a lustre kindled by the extra flask kept for holiday indulgence. The langor of despotic inaction is giving way to the bustling movement of freedom, and to the blessing of liberty the curse of intemperance seems to be intimately joined; as we have examples in Switzerland, America and the British Isles. But I do not believe the Italians will be likely to run into the excesses which have proved such a sad scourge to our race. They will probably stimulate mostly with their red wines, which contain a small per cent. of alcohol, compared with what is distilled from potatoes, molasses or corn.

MENDICITY.

A growing scandal in this capital of Italy is public mendicity. There is a law which prohibits begging, and at one time it was enforced; but now very little regard is paid to it. The streets of Florence are as much infested with beggars as in the time when they enjoyed perpetual holiday. The mendicants have not even the decency to evade the law by whistling their plaint into your ear through a tube, or scraping it out on cat-gut, as is the refined Paris mode; but you are assailed with the most ruthless importunity. The *atrio* of the churches is taken possession of by the blind and the maimed, and a doleful chorus of vagabond Italian is the prelude to still more doleful intonations of sacerdotal Latin at the altar. I do not know what proportion of the Italian population belong to the proletaire class, but the percentage must be very large. Out of the cities there is very little of the luxury which distributes wealth, although it may be that those who cultivate the soil are the most comfortably clothed and fed of all the great mass of non-proprietors.

There is much squalor in the small communities of the Southern districts, but perhaps in the narrow territory left to the Pope there is an inpoverishment as forlorn as can be found in any part of Italy. At Monte-Rotondo and Mentana I was told there was not such a thing as a carpet in a single house, and those towns have several thousand inhabitants. Many persons of tolerable condition seem to be indifferent to this little luxury, and are content to live with bare floors. If these ever set their feet upon the carpets in your own house, they are pretty sure to spit upon them before they leave.

There is hardly yet in Italy what can be called a middle class—the life of England and the sterling substance of which the greater part of the native population of the United States is composed. The *burgeois* class, or shopkeepers of the towns, come the nearest to this grade, but like the small placemen of the Government, there is not among them enough of cultivated intelligence to enable them to exert much influence in or on society.

The King has returned to Florence after a prolonged absence in the North. He has presided at a council of Ministers, and added a single ray of political wisdom to enlighten the darkness of the situation. **ANGELICO.**

LOUISIANA.

Public Sentiment Growing Harmonious—The Currency and State Securities—The Colored Procession—The Quiet of New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 25, 1868.

Public sentiment seems more harmonious and more disposed to compromise upon questions of immediate consequence to both parties. The Fall trade is of such vital importance to both white and black, that we hope for at least a truce till that crop shall have been harvested. It is not only the cotton factor and the wholesale merchant who are interested in the public peace at this season, but the drayman and laborer on the levee. There are of these two last classes perhaps ten thousand men, with those dependent on them for support. The panic, which is spread by threats of riot and arson, may spread throughout the country. Planters will not intrust their crops to the market, nor will merchants come here to buy their stocks. There are so many rival routes and markets that the up-river productions are no longer obliged to seek New-Orleans for sale or outlet. The effect of such a diversion upon the colored population would be that of any other blockade, whether by war or yellow fever. They would be thrown out of employment. The property-holders could subsist for some time without trade, but the laborers dependent on daily wages must suffer. But why explain the effect of such social strife? To you it is perfectly obvious. To those who are interested in fomenting the strife, or to those who are not intelligent enough to understand the explanation, it is useless. The tendency is, however, to unite the whole white population in favor of peace. The School bill of Rev. Mr. **CONWAY**, which proposed compulsory education and association among the children, without regard to color, at the public schools, has been laid on the table, and another adopted which commits the whole direction of the public schools to seventeen Directors, who control the Superintendent. This bill does not prescribe the character of the rules to be made by the Directory, while it gives them plenary powers. It is hoped therefore, that Gov. **WARMOUTH** will appoint conservative men not disposed to precipitate social war in the schools. The present regulations give separate schools of the same grade to whites and blacks alike.

OUR CURRENCY AND STATE SECURITIES.

Of course these sensitive subjects sympathize with every variation of the political barometer. Threats of fire and riot, whether from one side or the other, do not promote foreign confidence. Indisposition or inability to pay taxes, enters largely into the value of public securities, and there are evidences that both may exist throughout the South. The Legislative and other officers experience great difficulty in raising the means to maintain themselves. Their warrants are in market without demand, nor can they sell the public securities at anything like par. Here are motives enough why those who hold the offices of the State are anxious for peace. If both these great interests agree to keep the peace, surely we need not apprehend that it will be violated.

THE COLORED PROCESSION

took place last night. Parties will naturally differ about the number. The Radicals estimate it as high as 15,000. The Democratic count was 5,555, three hundred white men included. This reminds your correspondent that his estimate of the Democratic procession at 25,000 was too high. The colored procession was very orderly. The restaurants had been closed. There was no light except from the street lamps. Almost the entire white population was within doors. You will see accounts in to-day's city papers descriptive of the transparencies and uniforms of the clubs. Of course these descriptions vary a good deal with the political proclivities of the reporters. The great moral deducible from the two processions, however, is that New-Orleans is the safest and most orderly of cities. It cannot be imagined that differences so great as those which separate the two parties here could pass without bloodshed and arson elsewhere. In truth, if the colored people were entirely convinced that their freedom was absolute, they would at once harmonize with the whites, among whom each colored person has some friend that they rely on more than upon any other colored person. This relation will ultimately maintain the public peace and adjust the social relations of the two races.

EFFECT UPON TRADE AND FINANCIAL CREDIT.

The peaceful assemblage and separation of these vast and rival processions without one single act of violence or disorder, should satisfy every person who wishes to visit New-Orleans that it is perfectly safe to do so. It should, moreover, convince capitalists that now, under the temporary depression in our property and credit occasioned by this panic, is the time to invest in New-Orleans and Louisiana. The truth is that our State authorities are more deeply interested than others in maintaining the credit of Louisiana, since the collections of taxes must depend entirely upon the peace of the country, and upon this basis is planted the sale of State bonds, the payment of salaries, and compliance with contracts. With the compromise of the social amalgamation in the schools and hotels, New-Orleans will wear through the revolution in labor and society. Her geographical position and resources will soon reinstate her in more than former prosperity. **W. M. B.**

Exhumation of a Mammoth Skeleton Near Fairmount, Ill.

FAIRMOUNT, Ill., Monday, Sept. 28, 1868.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I write to your valuable paper for the purpose of informing you and your scientific readers that the bones of an enormous animal have been found near this place; and as such discoveries are very rare I will try to give a description of them, although I am not a scientific man.

On last Saturday two parties were cutting a ditch two miles southeast of this place, in the open prairie, two miles from timber, when they discovered the bones of an animal apparently much larger than those of an elephant. One leg bone that I saw was some seven or eight inches in diameter at the joint, and many others of a corresponding size; teeth five or six inches long, &c. The whole skeleton has not been exhumed yet, but a party is forming to make further explorations. They are found at a depth of about two and a half feet, in a common prairie slough. Mr. **MCBRIDE**, on whose farm they were found, estimates that the jaw-bone is six or seven feet in length. A majority of the bones are petrified. Any inquiry addressed to the citizens of this place will be answered. Yours truly,

J. D. NEW, Justice of the Peace.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

What Business is Transacted There—How it is Done—Sketches of the Leading Officials on Duty at the Central Office—The Police Telegraph, the Detectives, and the Lost Children.

Very few of our readers have any proper or adequate idea of the importance of "Police Headquarters," and indeed many do not know where the building itself is located. Those unfortunate enough to fall victims to the depredations of burglars, pickpockets or sneak-thieves generally learn a good deal that is new to them while in communication with the Police authorities, and everybody who has occasion to visit the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police is impressed by the regularity and precision with which the duties of the hour, be they day or night, are performed. That the general reader may have some slight idea of the several bureaux in active operation at Police Headquarters is the object of this article.

In a very quiet location at No. 300 Mulberry-street, near Houston, stands an imposing white marble building, four stories in height, which is entered by a broad flight of stone steps. The building has a frontage of fifty feet in Mulberry-street, and extends through the block to Mott-street, occupying lot No. 301. A wide and handsome corridor extends through the first floor of the edifice, which is paved with black and white marble. The woodwork of the staircases and in-doors is of massive workmanship and dark color. This is the Central office of the Metropolitan Police Department. As the visitor pushes through the large swinging-doors on the Mulberry-street front he finds the rooms occupied by the

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

on his left hand, the suite being numbered Nos. 9, 10 and 11. In front of the entrance at No. 11, the Superintendent's Clerk, Mr. **GEO. HOPCRAFT**, intercepts all comers and stems the current of visitors which every forenoon flows in upon Mr. **KENNEDY**, thus making the morning the busiest portion of the day with him. In the inner room, sitting by the street window at his table, is the Superintendent, who, while he looks over his voluminous correspondence, holds quite a *levee* and dispatches a considerable run of business. Here the different Police Captains look in, and either make some special report regarding the internal economy or discipline of their individual precincts, ask the Superintendent's advice on some knotty question of Police business, or boldly walk in and take the expected reproof for some mistake or error committed by them or their subordinates. The report, whatever may be its character, is received and commented on in a moment, generally being disposed of in a few words. The reproof is generally caustic in its brevity and cutting in its earnestness. The Superintendent, however, is as quick to appreciate a good stroke of Police business on the part of a subordinate as he is to administer a rebuke for any short-comings. Then he is very gracious. Where advice is needed, the Captain or Sergeant has seldom to wait long, and the counsel administered is generally found to be sage and shrewd.

When a citizen calls on the Superintendent he is politely received, and, if his case is a proper one, he receives ready attention, or is referred to the proper officer for the requisite action. In many instances the request for Police assistance is refused, as the applicant either has no right to expect help from the Police, or his business is outside the jurisdiction of the Department. In the minds of many citizens, Mr. **KENNEDY** is pictured as a ferocious despot, who twirls his moustaches and swings his gold-headed cane about his head with a melodramatic air, glorying in the power placed in his hands, and always keeping a bright lookout for some new method to oppress the people. Those who have frequent occasion to call on him generally find him in a good humor and habited in an office coat, the gold-headed cane standing quietly in a corner, while its owner is hard at work. Mr. **KENNEDY** is about 65 years of age, of spare build and medium height. Long continuance at desk-work has given him a slight stoop, and he has a brisk and nervous manner when in conversation, a dry laugh sometimes leading the visitor to imagine he is being slightly made game of. Marked features, in which shrewdness and determination predominate, with a dash of obstinacy when conviction has been arrived at, give the Superintendent the appearance of a man who is accustomed to command. He takes cognizance of the general workings of the Police Department and some note of the practical business transacted by the Police for the Boards of Health and Excise. He also takes an active part in the arrangements perfected for elections, and on election nights he announces the result in each City election district to a corps of clerks, who compile the official tables, and a bevy of newspaper reporters, who give the figures to the public. Important cases, requiring the attention of detectives, are always submitted to him, and scarcely anything of interest connected with the Department fails to reach his ear.

THE INSPECTORS' ROOMS

are situated on the other side of the corridor, and comprise Nos. 6, 7 and 8, and they are the most visited of any in the building. There are three of the four Inspectors in the force on duty at the Central Office, Mr. **GEO. W. DILKS** being what is known as the "Office Inspector." He receives the reports made every morning by the Police Captains, showing the arrests made during the previous twenty-four hours, the nature of the offence and the disposition made of the prisoners. These reports also show the number of men on patrol or special duty, the absentees and those on the sick list. There is also a special report made on burglaries when they occur. The Office Inspector is obliged to take cognizance of all robberies reported at the Central Office, and if they are important, he has direct control of the detectives working in the case. When a larceny of a minor character is reported, he generally hands it over to the Captain having charge of the precinct in which the offence has been committed. He receives all telegrams and correspondence from the various Police Bureaus or Departments throughout the United States or Canada, gives a telegraphic or written answer to those requiring it, and when an arrest is requested he sees that every effort is made to that end. He receives all complaints against the members of the Police, whether made by a citizen or a Police Captain, and a minute of the same is made by his clerk, Mr. **BLISS**, who also assists the Inspector in keeping the books of the office. So constantly is the Office Inspector's time occupied that scarcely a moment elapses without some visitor being in his presence, and he dispatches a vast amount of business during the day. He holds private interviews with detectives, who either receive their instructions for new work, or report progress, and the result of their investigations of cases already in their hands. He takes notes of robberies reported to him and makes himself familiar with all the bearings in the case, and is, in fact, the executive who has the practical business of the Department under his care, under the immediate direction and control of the Superintendent. In addition to these manifold and perplexing duties, the Office Inspector has the supervision of the Bureau recently organized for the purpose of tracing all missing persons, the practical duties of which fall on the shoulders of Officer **GEO. S. MCWATTERS**, who is having great success in this new and important field.

Besides the Office Inspector, there are two others of that rank, Messrs. **JAMES LEONARD** and **GEORGE S. WALLING**. These gentlemen take turns with the Office Inspector in the night duty, one being in the building every hour in the twenty-four. Mr. **LEONARD** has also charge of the School of Instruction for new appointees on the force, and the inspection of all the Brooklyn Station-houses. Mr. **WALLING** has his time also well occupied during the day in the inspection of the New-York Station-houses. In their respective districts, these two Inspectors are held responsible for the proper observance of Police rules, the cleanliness of the Station-houses, the appearance of the men, the condition of the books and a general supervision of the entire force. In the event of a disturbance or large assemblage of citizens, one of these Inspectors generally assumes command of the Police force employed.

Mr. **DILKS** is a gentleman of medium height, spare frame and a close-shaven face. His manner when on duty is cool and collected, his questions are usually made in a low tone, and he always arrives at the pith of the case submitted to him in a very few minutes. In cases of grave importance no man can be more earnest, yet the Inspector has a vivid sense of the humorous, which is often exercised by the amusing scenes daily transpiring in his office. Long experience in Police routine has given him the habit of prompt action after brief reflection, and no one having business with Mr. **DILKS** leaves without feeling that his case is in good hands. Mr. **LEONARD** is quite the opposite in appearance to the Office Inspector, his portly form showing to good advantage in the uniform of his rank. With a round, full face and florid complexion, the Inspector has the air of a man loving the good things of this life, and of jovial disposition. Those who have once heard his laugh become infected with his overflowing good humor, and the newly-appointed policemen find him a very genial schoolmaster, though a strict one. No man is more respected and liked in the Department than Mr. **LEONARD**. The other remaining Inspector connected with the Central Office, Mr. **WALLING**, is of commanding stature and marked appearance. He is extremely reticent on Police business, and is seemingly constantly at work solving some difficult problem connected with the office. He has the reputation of being the cleverest and most experienced officer in the force in all cases requiring shrewd detective investigation, and while in charge of the detective force some years ago he achieved some remarkable successes in that peculiar branch of Police business. He has a wonderful memory, and at times will sit for hours and relate his experiences during the many years of his professional life. While moving about the City the Inspector frequently tumbles on some old thief or burglar, who has either just left a State Prison after a long term of imprisonment, or ventures back to the Metropolis in the vain hope that he has been forgotten. These fellows are often startled by the Inspector's familiar voice asking if they are going into business again, of course, replying in the negative, though probably at that very moment planning out some new villainy.

THE DETECTIVES' ROOM.

Situate midway in the main corridor, and known as "No. 12," is the room devoted to the use of the Detective Squad. This force is composed of eighteen picked men, who have been selected for their success in the different wards in the minor detective work falling into their hands as detailed officers in plain clothes, and it includes some of the best men in the detective business in the country. Capt. **JOHN S. YOUNG** has command of the squad, and directs or superintends the practical details of all cases submitted to his subordinates. In extraordinary cases the Captain takes an active part in running the offender down; and he has the reputation of being a reliable and experienced detective, having made several noted arrests in his time. Capt. **YOUNG** is very corpulent and of a very jovial disposition. He possesses amazing strength, and is capable of enduring considerable fatigue. To the detectives' room come all persons who are desirous of receiving attention to their cases. After the Office Inspector has decided that the complainant's case is worthy of detective work, Capt. **YOUNG** details one or more officers to work up the case, the complainant is forthwith ensconced in a little consultation room connected with the detective office, where he is pumped dry of all the information in his possession, and a plan of action decided upon. Where suspicion already points to some person known to the complainant, a watch is set upon the movements of the suspected party, and if successful in detecting him in some overt act, an arrest is at once made and the case ends. When all is mystery and uncertainty, the detectives take other measures, and either act independent of the complainant or make him an unconscious instrument to detect the real offender. These detectives "work up," as it is called, all cases handed in by banks, brokers or merchants, who have lost considerable sums of money or large quantities of goods, and they frequently dip into minor cases, which possess especial interest. The *personnel* of the detectives on duty at the Central Office is a varied one, and the visitor frequently finds a man there whom he has before mistaken in the street for a gentleman of leisure, a mechanic, a hotel porter, or a man about town. As a general rule, those who make the least show are esteemed the best men, though they all have their peculiar branches in the study of criminal life.

On the other side of the hall, and directly opposite the detective headquarters, is a door leading into the "strong rooms" used by these officers for the temporary detention of persons arrested. The windows of these six rooms are securely barred with a strong net-work of iron, and now defy any attempt to escape, an improvement on the old plain bars, through which several persons found their way to freedom.

In the basement, immediately under the detectives' rooms and connected therewith by a private staircase, are the series of common cells, used occasionally for the detention of desperate criminals, who deserve no consideration at the hands of the Police.

THE SANITARY SQUAD.

The rooms beyond the detective apartments are occupied by the Sanitary Squad, which is under the command of Capt. **BOWEN G. LORD**. The squad comprises one captain, three sergeants, three roundsmen and fifty patrolmen, and they have an immense amount of work of a peculiar nature to perform. The patrolmen have each a certain district in the City to patrol, and are required to report upon the condition of the streets, yards, dwellings, hydrants, privies, water-closets, sewers, areas, cellars, alleys, stables, vacant lots and culverts, besides noticing all nuisances committed or observable in their perambulations. During the twelve months ending Oct. 20, 1867, the Sanitary Squad reported to the Board of Health the following formidable array of complaints: Privy vaults full, 11,563; privy vaults and water closets filthy, 855; yards filthy, 1,671; cellars filthy, 1,250; sewers stopped and filthy, 1,599; houses, "tenement," filthy, 522; areas and alleys filthy, 515; cesspools and cisterns filthy, 476; slaughter-houses filthy, 12; stables filthy, 178; hog-pens filthy, 102; vacant lots filthy, 144; sunken lots filthy, 405; culverts full and filthy, 26; fat-boiling establishments filthy, 6; manure vaults filthy, 70; privy vaults leaking and unsafe, 657; houses out of repair and unsafe, 125; stoops out of repair and unsafe, 107; chimneys out of repair and unsafe, 153; coal vault covers out of repair and unsafe, 92; cisterns and cesspools out of repair and unsafe, 28; areas unsafe, 4; sidewalks unsafe, 147; street curb and gutter stones sunken and out of repair, 308; hydrants and water pipes out of repair, 1,062—total number of complaints, 21,917. Acting under orders from the Board of Health, the following work was performed during the same year: Preliminary orders served for abatement of nuisances, 5,489; general orders served, 12,149; special orders served, 2,502. They also saw that 17,098 privies and water closets were cleansed, and 65,715 loads of night soil removed. The squad also had 11,968 dead animals removed; 21,500 barrels of unsound eggs; 256,370 pounds of unsound meat, and 91,920 barrels of offal removed beyond the City limits. They also took cognizance of the number of persons crossing the different ferries on the North and East Rivers, having reported that 79,925,000 persons were ferried during the year ending October, 1867. In the Sanitary Squad there are five men detailed to look after truant children, who visit our public schools daily, and receive from the teachers the names and residence of all absentees, and visit them at their homes to find the cause of their absence from school. During the past year there have been reported by the teachers to the truant officers, 5,116 children as absentees or truants from school. All of these have been visited at their homes, with the exception of 352, whose residences could not be found. Of the whole number reported 2,153 were reported without cause. There are six men detailed as inspectors of steam boilers, who examine and annually inspect and test, hydrostatically, all stationary steam boilers known to be in use in the precincts of the Metropolitan Police District.

THE PROPERTY CLERK.

On the opposite side of the hall of the Mott-street front are located the offices and storerooms of the Property Clerk, who has charge of one of the most important bureaus in the Police Department. To Mr. **J. W. BOUCK**, the Property Clerk, comes all property that has been either stolen or lost, and subsequently recovered by the Police. The result is a most extraordinary assortment of articles, of every conceivable description and value. There were 4,386 lots received during the year ending October, 1867, of which 1,903 were delivered to the owners, and 1,376 sold by auction.

The value of property delivered from this office, as fixed by the parties respectively receiving the same, was, for the months of November, 1866, $41,287 90; December, 1866, $127,354 04; January, 1867, $17,134 59; total, $185,776 53. February, 1867, $77,448 47; March, 1867, $18,183 30; April, 1867, $8,014 43; total, $103,646 20. May, 1867, $30,595 42; June, 1867, $23,204 94; July, 1867, $13,257 88; total, $67,058 24. August, 1867, $7,958 65; September, 1867, $30,172 30; October, 1867, $139,213 94; total, $177,344 89. Making a total of $533,825 86.

There was also delivered by the several precincts, Detective and Court Squads, according to the weekly returns made to this office, for the quarters ending Jan. 31, April 30, July 31, and Oct. 31, 1867: For the month of November, 1866, $88,890 92; December, 1866, $159,573 38; January, 1867, $171,691 02; total, $420,154 42. For the month of February, 1867, $149,468 24; March, 1867, $164,733 84; April, 1867, $125,152 70; total, $439,354 78. Month of May, 1867, $65,257 59; June, 1867, $93,070 32; July, 1867, $250,491 48; total, $408,819 39. Month of August, 1867, $107,440 88; September, 1867, $141,081 54; October, 1867, $113,151 37; total, $361,673 79. Making a grand total, $1,630,002 38; with the property from this office, $533,825 86; thus making a grand total of $2,163,828 24.

The gross amount of sales at auction was $4,830 34; perishable goods sold at private sale, $193 97, which, with $738 93 unclaimed cash, made a total of $5,763 24. The expenses of the Bureau were only $1,101,69, thus making the handsome sum of $4,661 55 returned to the Treasurer. Before this Bureau was organized lost and stolen property seldom if ever reached the owners, or rendered any revenue to the Police funds.

THE TELEGRAPH AND LOST CHILDREN.

In the basement in the Mulberry-street front the Police telegraph rooms are located, and they form a very important part in the daily routine of business transacted at the Central Office. In this department there are four telegraph operators, one of whom is constantly on duty, and the entire system is under the management of the Superintendent, Mr. **JAMES CROWLEY**, who is assisted by his deputy, Mr. **ELDRED POLHAMUS**. Here a communication can be sent to every Station-house in the Police District, excepting that located on Staten Island, and the wires are divided into five sections, denominated "Central," "North," "South," "East" and "West." Besides these, there is a separate instrument, which can be instantly switched on to all the sections, and is known as the "General Alarm." Every message required to be sent to the several Station-houses, whether on Police, Board of Health or Excise matters, is transmitted by the operator on duty, and he is kept busy nearly all the time in either sending out dispatches or receiving telegrams. A captain reports a new counterfeit, and the operator forthwith repeats the message on the general alarm instrument, thus notifying the entire force, and he verifies the receipt by signaling each Station-house in turn. The location of a fire is by this instrument designated for the information of the Sergeants on desk duty throughout the City. In case of a disturbance requiring an extraordinary force to quell it, the local Captain notifies the Office Inspector, who orders out the necessary assistance, and also notifies all the Police Captains. The telegrams received by the operator are multifarious in their character, as may be readily imagined. "We have a little girl, lost, with pink dress and a straw hat, aged five years." "We have a peddler's wagon, bay horse, No. 4,000." "A stray pie-bald horse has been found by Officer Blank." "John Jones, of No. 400 Avenue Q, fell from a scaffold at No. 250 Tenth-street, and broke a leg; Bellevue Hospital." "An unknown man found drowned at Pier No. 40 East River." "Notify Officer John Doe, Tenth Precinct, that his wife is very ill." "John Thomas, colored, assaulted a white man, name unknown, in Canal-street, at 9 P. M., and stabbed him in the heart. The body at Station-house; Thomas arrested." Such are the telegrams received, together with others of similar import. To the telegraph rooms come the parent seeking a lost child. If early in the evening, the applicant is sent up stairs to the dormitory for children picked up as astray by the Police, where, in most instances, the little lost one is generally found under the charge of Mrs. **EWING**, who has control of this interesting department. When an officer discovers a lost child on his post he escorts it to the Station-house, where it remains until evening, if not called for during the day by the relatives. All unclaimed children are sent at dusk and up to 11 o'clock to the Central Office, where the inquiring parents are generally successful in finding them. Here also come all infant foundlings who are picked up by night by the patrolmen. So well known has this fact become that it is believed that the crime of infanticide is on the decrease, as mothers of illegitimate children now refrain from murder, and deposit their infants, well wrapped up, in the path of a policeman, and probably watch his proceedings on finding it. Since the present system has been adopted, in only two instances have the parents of the foundlings been discovered, the remainder being committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities. During the past seven years there were 5,979 lost children picked up by the Police, 3,501 of whom were males, and 2,478 females. Of this large number there were disposed of at the Station-house, 3,808; sent to the Central Office, 2,171. Of these there were 1,865 claimed by parents and guardians, and 306 sent to the Commissioners of Charities. During the seven years ending October, 1867, there were 58,362 children recovered in this City and Brooklyn, and 527 foundlings. Since the present system was adopted, it is believed that only two lost children have not been recovered by their relatives.

THE CHIEF CLERK.

On the second floor is located the office of the Chief Clerk to the Board of Police Commissioners, Mr. **S. C. HAWLEY**. This room is also much frequented by visitors, as it is here that all the statistics of the Department are compiled, and the records of the work performed kept for future reference. Mr. **HAWLEY** has a force of ten clerks, who have each their separate departments. Two enter all arrests made each preceding day; one has charge of the records of appointments, registrations and dismissals from the Police force, together with the promotions, transfers and details of individual officers. The boat Inspector has a desk in this room also, and the remaining clerks are kept constantly busy in posting books or compiling the statistical tables required from time to time by the Board. When a person is missing the relatives generally visit this room, at the suggestion of the Police Captain or Sergeant in their neighborhood. If the person has been arrested, injured, drowned or killed in any way, and the Police have cognizance of the fact, the visitor is so informed almost in a second, so complete is the system observed. Mr. **HAWLEY**, besides the general supervision of the clerical force under his control, has the supervision of all requisitions for supplies sent in by the Captains, and also the superintendence of the Bureau of Elections, leaving Mr. **D. B. HASBROUCK** as keeper of election records. This Bureau has the selection and appointment of all the Inspectors of Elections, Boards of Registry and Poll Clerks needed in the 270 districts in this City, subject, of course, to the approval and confirmation of the Superintendent and Board of Commissioners. This renders the duties of the Chief Clerk, as indeed it does of nearly every member of the force, quite onerous and exacting, though the labor cannot very well be delegated to other hands. The statistics of the Department furnish a very clear idea of the work performed by the Police, for, during the year ending Oct. 31, 1867, there were 8,795 lodgers accommodated, 1,588 lost children restored to their parents or guardians, 847 accidents reported, 2,330 animals found astray and restored to their owners, 674 buildings found open and secured, 262 fires discovered, 2,323 violations of the Corporation ordinances reported, and 80,537 persons arrested.

OTHER MATTERS.

On the second floor are also located the rooms occupied by President **ACTON** and his associate Commissioners. Up stairs again, on the third floor, are the surgeons' rooms and various other offices of minor importance. On this floor is the trial chamber, where complaints are heard against members of the force, and where the Excise trials also take place. In the basement, on the Mulberry-street front, is the office of the Fire Marshal, Mr. **BRACKETT**, who has recently entered on this important field of duty. His chief clerk, Mr. **SHELDON**, and two assistants, with two policemen, constitute the force under his direction. The Mott-street side of the building is occupied mainly by the Board of Health and Excise officials, and so crowded has become the interior of this large building, in consequence of the advent of these two new Boards, that it has been found necessary to build an additional wing to the main building. This latter edifice has been only recently commenced, and will occupy lot No. 302, on the Mulberry-street side, and No. 303, on Mott-street. The building will probably be ready for occupancy in the Spring, when the several Bureaux will find more elbow-room than is now accorded them. Until recently the Broadway Squad, or Precinct No. 25, under command of Drill-Captain **COPELAND**, have had their headquarters in the Central Office buildings, but were recently compelled to move to an adjoining house. This force furnishes the night watch, four officers being on duty all night. They prevent improper persons entering the building, answer inquiries, and direct applicants for help or information.

The Will of the Late Mrs. Warburton of Hartford.

From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 1.

It was the intention of the executors to present the will of the late Mrs. **MARY WARBURTON** to the Probate Court, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but for satisfactory reasons a postponement was had until Wednesday of next week, Oct. 7, when a hearing will take place. It is stated that the validity of the instrument will be contested on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind at the time she gave her signature to it—in July, 1867. No provision is made in the will for the family relations of the deceased—the **CHURCHILL** family and others—but if it shall be destroyed they would get the whole property as heirs direct, and the **WARBURTON** heirs would be entirely cut off. Distinguished counsel, we learn, have been consulted, and have given opinions which make the question of validity an extremely doubtful one. It is asserted that two years ago Mrs. **WARBURTON** first began to exhibit symptoms of mental derangement, owing to disappointments, the circumstances of which the public are pretty generally familiar with; that she possessed a mania for disposing of her property in a prodigal manner by distributing it among different persons; that, to such an excess did she go, it became necessary for friends to interfere and open her correspondence in order that she might not squander her entire property; that a suggestion to take her to the Retreat was seriously considered, but was finally abandoned in the hope that a trip to Europe, which she made in company with Dr. **CURTIS**, would benefit her; that from that time forward she gradually failed until the time of her death. These are some of the claims of the disaffected heirs, who point to the circumstances attending, and justify their belief that the deceased was not, and could not have been, in July of last year, just previous to her departure for Europe, in a state of mind which qualified her to properly dispose of her possessions.

Natural Wells in Slate Quarries.

A Poultney (Vt.) correspondent of the Albany *Express* writes:

"In excavating the Tucker, Crawford & Knapp quarries a phenomenon is presented which has excited the interest of geologists as well as lovers of the marvelous. After blasting and excavating many feet deep, the workmen have frequently come to a smooth, flat or table rock; when this flat rock was removed, wells, or what the miners call 'pot-holes,' were discovered. Some of these wells were found to be from fifteen, twenty to forty feet in depth, and from six to eight, ten and fifteen feet in circumference. These wells are perfectly round, and as smooth as though they had been bored out. They were filled with round stone, ranging in size from a cannon-ball to a grape-shot, and so on down to bullets and marbles—most of the wells being entirely dry. This phenomenon is supposed to have been produced by currents of water being forced through the crevices of the rocks above, taking up particles of gravel and depositing them wherever an opening occurred, and then coming down with such great velocity as to form eddies or whirlpools, taking up, revolving round and round—for no telling how many ages—these particles, which continued to increase in size till the well becomes filled, and the water creating another opening. Many of these wells can now be seen and are daily visited by the curious, who take away with them any quantity of the pebbles taken from these wells. Geologists will find in these quarries, which extend for many miles on either side of the valley, ample material for study and experiment."

A **REMARKABLE ESCAPE**.—The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that the miraculous escape of Mr. N. E. **BRAGG**, of Bangor, who fell from a three-story building a few days since, and escaped with a few bruises, was a pretty good illustration of the power of mind over matter. While making his descent, the idea took possession of his mind to place himself in as good a position as possible to receive the shock of the termination of his involuntary journey. Accordingly he kept his arms close by his side, slightly drew up his lower limbs, in order not to alight on his feet and thus probably shatter his bones, and the result was, as we learn, his injuries were limited to a few comparatively harmless bruises. This is one of the most remarkable instances of presence of mind that we remember ever to have heard, and can only be paralleled by the case of the Scotchman, who, in falling from the top of one of the seventeen-story houses in the old town of Edinburgh, said to a neighbor who was at the time looking out of the tenth-story window, "Eh, man, Sandy, I'm gaun to ha'e an awfu' fa'."—*Boston Journal, Oct. 2.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 4, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is announced that no change will be made in the diplomatic relations of the great foreign Powers of Europe with Spain. Madrid is quiet, but Barcelona is not. A mob in the latter place sacked the Town Hall and burned the portrait of the Queen. Bassols has been appointed to the command of the Provinces of Catalonia.

Prime Minister Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents in Buckinghamshire, in which he comments, at considerable length, on the Reform project, and gives his objections thereto.

It is rumored that a military and commercial treaty between France and Holland has been ratified; and also that Belgium is expected to join in its terms.

The steamship *City of Paris*, from Liverpool 23d and Queenstown 24th, reached this port last night.

GENERAL.

A three days' rain-storm in Arizona, beginning on the 7th of September, completely flooded the country. Several Indian villages were destroyed, a number of cattle were destroyed, and large crops were swept away.

An arrangement has been concluded between the postal departments of the United States and Great Britain for the registration of letters conveyed between this country and British and Foreign West Indies, and parts of Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Chili, in the British mail. The new arrangement will take effect on the 1st of next January. The fee will be eight cents in addition to the rates of ordinary postage.

The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions is to be held in Norwich, Conn., during the coming week, commencing on Tuesday and ending on Friday.

The Order-in-Council preventing the transport of cattle from the United States through Canada will cease to have effect on the 8th inst. The railway companies will, however, be required to attend to the proper disinfection of cattle cars for a month or so.

New-Orleans papers say that a noticeable feature in that city at present is the vast amount of building going on, especially in the upper districts. Houses of all kinds are going up, among them a large number of cottages, suitable for persons or families of moderate means.

Harvey Terry, of Pennsylvania, has brought suit in Judge Underwood's Court against the directors of the Central Bank at Staunton, Va., for $8,146, being the amount of notes of said bank held by him. He asks for an injunction to restrain the directors from disposing of the bank's assets, and that a receiver be appointed if necessary.

Hon. Henry H. Starkweather, of Connecticut, who has recently had a severe attack of lung fever, is convalescent, and will soon be able to participate in the active work of the campaign.

A convention of colored men, representing seven States, met in Boston on Friday, in answer to a call from a mass meeting in New-Bedford, to take into consideration the peculiar and distressed condition of the colored race, especially in the South, and to advise means for their amelioration; also to take counsel as to the duty of the colored people in the present campaign. Charles Pierce, of Florida, presided. It is proposed to hold a National Convention of colored men next Spring.

A Colored Men's State Convention is to be held in Utica on Tuesday and Wednesday.

It is said that the resignation of President Hill, of Harvard College, was occasioned by the ill-health of himself and of his wife, which makes it imperative that he should relinquish his position, at least temporarily. He was inaugurated President of the College, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. C. Felton, on the 4th of March, 1863. It is understood he will resume his residence in Waltham. Among the most favorably mentiond for the succession are Professor Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., and Hon. J. Lothrop Motley. Other names suggested are Rev. T. W. Higginson, Prof. E. W. Gurney, Prof. Charles W. Eliot, Francis E. Parker and Chief-Justice Bigelow.

The date now set for the boat race between the Ward Brothers and the St. John's crew, is Wednesday, Oct. 21, on the Connecticut River, at Springfield.

The old "county stocks," at Wilmington, N. C., have been demolished.

Thomas S. Bridgham, of Buckfield, who has been on trial at Paris, Me., for several days, for the murder of Michael Bridgham, has been found not guilty, his own and his wife's testimony establishing the fact that the killing was in self-defence.

The report that Mr. Prentice has been discharged from the editorial staff of the Louisville *Journal*, and that he is almost penniless, is denied by that paper.

The bones of a large animal, supposed to be a mastadon, were found yesterday while excavating near Dumville, Ontario. The teeth are very large, one of them weighing five pounds. The ribs are six feet long, the hip-bone is thirty-six inches round, the tusk is eleven inches in diameter and fourteen feet long, the joints of the back-bone are twenty-three inches round.

Bishop Quintain, of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Memphis, Tenn., has interdicted ritualism in his diocese.

President Haven strongly advises the admission as students, into the Michigan University, of women on the same condition as men. He likewise contends that, in the Medical Department, the Professors should be chosen for their scientific acquirements, irrespective of whether they are allopathic or homeopathic.

The manufacturers of copper-distilled whisky, in the Lexington, Ky., District, have been in session at Lexington, to take measures for ascertaining the correctness of Commissioner Rollins' interpretation of the Excise law, which, they hold, is fatal to their business. They appointed a committee to proceed to Washington on the reassembling of Congress, to have an interview with the Committee on Ways and Means. Hon. James B. Beck is to accompany the Committee.

A heavy storm of rain and wind began in New-Orleans on Thursday, and had not ceased at last reports. A large portion of the rear of the city is flooded, and cars on the Pontchartrain Railroad and several street railroads have ceased running, as the tracks are overflowed. The rains have been heavy and general throughout the State, and other portions of the South, during the latter part of the week.

Three thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and watches were stolen from the safe of Mr. J. Neppel, jeweler, in New-Haven, on Wednesday last.

The remainder of the $5,000,000 purchase money of the Missouri lien on the Missouri Pacific Railroad was paid into the State Treasury Thursday. This payment reduces the State debt to $17,000,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad now runs daily trains to Black Butts, 793 miles west of Omaha. The road is graded to within sixty miles of Salt Lake, and is building at the rate of seventy-four miles a day.

The first public speech on the Pacific slope indorsing the proposition to choose United States Senators by popular vote, has been made in Nevada. At Virginia City, lately, Hon. A. W. Baldwin, United States District Judge, made speech, in which he gave his unqualified and hearty approval to the plan and submitted his name as candidate for the office on that basis.

Ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, has written a long letter on the political situation to the Executive Committee of Troup County, in lieu of an address which he was invited to deliver. He urges the whites to organize for the conflict in every county, and to strike another bold and manly blow for constitutional government, which is his pleasant way of saying that they should vote the revolutionists' ticket.

The corner-stone of the Illinois State-house is to be laid at Springfield to-morrow.

Farewell to the Bourbons!

Farewell to the House of Bourbon!

The magnificent, foolish, wicked, tyrannical, unfortunate Bourbon.

The last Bourbon sovereign in Europe has been ignominiously expelled from her Kingdom.

Queen Isabella is an exile in the Castle of Pau, which has been assigned her by the grace of the Third Napoleon; and the Spanish people are engaged in forming a Government which is anything but friendly to Bourbon rule.

The last of the royal Bourbons, like the others dethroned within the last twenty years, has escaped with her life; but even this she owes to the circumstance of her absence from her capital at the time the revolution broke out and triumphed. Deserted by her army and navy, deserted by her Ministers and counselors, deserted by the aristocracy and the hierarchy, deserted by the Spanish people, refused assistance by the French *parvenu* to whom she appealed, she takes up her lot with the crowd of Bourbon exiles. Like the rest of them, she will be a conspirator while she lives for the lost throne; but she has made herself too much despised in Spain to leave her even the shadow of a hope, now that she is at last expelled. The Allied Powers restored the Bourbons to France; but, though France had two branches of the House from which to choose, she only permitted them to rule until she could bring her energies to bear for their expulsion. It is right. Years since the Italian Bourbons were expelled; and every year of their exile has decreased their chances of ever regaining power.

The complete downfall of a House which, at a recent date in history, ruled three powerful Kingdoms and nearly the whole of the Latin race in Europe, with vast colonies in America, is a matter of profound interest to the philosophical speculator on Government, or the student of the course of human events. When read along with the history and fall of the Stuart dynasty in England and Scotland, it furnishes a lesson which ought to serve the world for all time to come of the perils that environ rulers who fancy that the advancing spirit of freedom can be repressed, or that any force is sufficient to fetter the soul of man. Had either of the unfortunate Stuarts or Bourbons understood the times in which they lived, no limit could have been assigned to the duration of that power. But all of them, except perhaps Louis Phillippe of Orleans, were believers in their "divine right" of kingship; and neither the headsman's ax nor the guillotine, neither exile nor ruin, have ever taught them that the people are possessed of divine rights as well as themselves. Had Charles I. or James II. of England understood this their descendants might still have been on the throne of their ancestors. Had Louis XVI. or Louis Phillippe of France understood it, the one might have saved his head and the other his crown. Had Francis II. of Naples understood it, Victor Emmanuel would not now be monarch in his capital. Had Isabella II. of Spain understood it, she would to-day have been wearing the royal regalia which she has carried with her as a plaything to the Castle of Pau. She, like the rest of them, had but little to concede for salvation; and yet she refused the concession required, though the history of her house furnished her innumerable examples of the danger of that royal stiffneckedness which is a part of their inheritance. So strikingly and frequently has this trait of the family appeared that *Bourbonism* has become a synonym for despotism, and it has passed into a proverb that a Bourbon learns nothing and forgets nothing.

The disappearance of a royal house so ancient, and adorned by so many "illustrious" and powerful representatives, carries the imagination back through the centuries of their greatness and dominion. The Bourbons have played a prominent part in the annals of France since the beginning of the Fourteenth century, and trace their ducal line back as early as the Ninth century. It was in 1594 that the gallant and able "Henry of Navarre" was crowned first Bourbon King of France; and after a reign of fourteen years, he was stabbed to the heart by Ravaillac. Then came the reign of his son, Louis XIII., which was followed by that of the magnificent Louis XIV., and by Louis XV.; and then the stormy period of Louis XVI., which ended in his execution. The French thought they had got rid of the Bourbons forever; but Waterloo brought them back, and France had to endure representatives of both the elder and younger branches of the family until the revolutionary earthquake of 1848 once more cleared France of their presence. They are still plotting, of course, to return; but, though the present representatives of the house possess greater ability and more modern ideas than might be expected, their chances are anything but encouraging.

The Spanish Bourbons date from the beginning of last century, when Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., ascended the Spanish throne as Philip V. With the exception of the period of the Napoleonic supremacy in Spain, they have held the throne until the expulsion of Queen Isabella II. a few days ago.

The Neapolitan Bourbons came in through the Spanish line, when in 1736 Don Carlos, third son of Philip V. of Spain, obtained the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and subsequently when he ascended the throne of Spain he transmitted his Italian crown to his third son, Ferdinando I., from whom the Kingdom divided its separate family of Bourbon sovereigns. The last occupant of the throne was Francis II., who held the throne until 1860, when he was expelled by Garibaldi, and he is now living in the Papal dominions plotting for the disruption of Victor Emmanuel's Kingdom and the restoration of his own dynasty.

It is a great misfortune for Europe that any of the Bourbons should have a chance of regaining their lost power. They are dangerous plotters, and in every country where they have reigned, a powerful party remains attached to their pretensions. But there seems to be no way of extirpating them; for, though they have been interbreeding for centuries, they remain as prolific as ever, and have offshoots enough at this time to fill thrice the number of thrones their ancestors have ever occupied, and furnish them all with heirs-apparent.

Mr. Disraeli's Manifesto—The Doom of the Tories at Hand.

Mr. Disraeli has at last issued his address to his constituents in Buckinghamshire, after a long and inexplicable delay. Ever since the close of the session, his followers have been left like sheep without a shepherd. When questioned by constituents of an inquiring turn of mind, not a single Conservative candidate could say what the policy of his chief was. They all declared themselves enthusiastic in support of the Government on the Irish Church question, but not a man of them could give the faintest idea of what the Government was going to do.

At length Mr. Disraeli has broken his mysterious silence, and given to his followers the sign they prayed for. In addressing the land-owners, clergy and tenant-farmers of Buckinghamshire, who have sent him to Parliament for something like a quarter of a century, time after time, he enunciates the policy which must be accepted as that of the Tory Party during the campaign. As far as the cable report enables us to judge of the character of his address, Mr. Disraeli simply calls out "thieves" in order to alarm the owners of property, and shrieks "No Popery" in order to rally to his support the Orangemen of Ulster and that large class of English Protestants in whom hatred of Roman Catholics serves in stead of any definite theological belief of a positive nature. He declares that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would necessarily sever the connection between Church and State in England as well as in Ireland, that it would create "rancor and bitterness" in the latter country, that it would unsettle property and make "confiscation contagious"—Mr. Disraeli is nothing if not alliterative—and that, "worse than all, it would give England over to Popery, and practically to the rule of a foreign power."

This extraordinary outburst is worthy of the "Protestant" rioter Murphy, or the ridiculous Whalley. Considering that at least three-fifths of the next House of Commons will certainly be pledged to the policy which he denounces in such fervid language, Mr. Disraeli's prospect of retaining office after the meeting of Parliament in December must be looked upon as very slight, indeed. The general expectation in England seems to have been that the Premier was meditating a "flank movement," and that he was preparing, when the time came, to "educate" his party up to a point at which they could be induced to rival or even outbid their adversaries in the liberality of their policy toward Ireland. But it is now clear that the ingrained dislike of the Tories to anything like religious liberality when Ireland and Roman Catholics are concerned has proved too much for their leader. All he can hope for now is an honorable defeat in open field of battle. There is no doubt that, wild and fanatical as his language may seem, the views he expresses are shared by a large section of his supporters, and that they are willing to abandon power rather than make any concession worthy of acceptance. He has found the "flank movement" impossible, and accordingly braves his inevitable defeat with ostentatious recklessness. Giving him credit for all the sagacity and resources of political *finesse* which are generally ascribed to him, we cannot interpret his Buckinghamshire manifesto otherwise than as a virtual cry of despair which he attempts unsuccessfully to convert into a shout of bravado. He may have hoped to out manœuvre his foes as he had before done, but it is too late now for concessions, and the attempt to seduce any considerable portion of the Liberal Party from their allegiance would be futile. In two months from now Mr. Gladstone will be Prime Minister of England, and before Christmas the Irish Church will have been formally and irrevocably doomed—that is the real meaning of Mr. Disraeli's address.

Our New Indian Policy.

The vigorous measures of Gen. Sherman, and the prompt action of Gen. Sheridan in executing them, appear to have put a stop for the present to the outrages of the Indian tribes in Kansas and Colorado. At any rate, we have had no reports of additional massacres since that prevented by the stubborn resistance of Col. Forsythe and party. But there is little reason to hope that this cessation of cruelties on the part of the Indians will be more than temporary if these measures are not maintained. This, it is gratifying to learn, is to be done; the policy of Gen. Sherman and the vigilance of Gen. Sheridan promise an early and final settlement of the Indian question, as far as the important vicinity of the two Pacific Railroads are concerned.

The last Indian war had our unqualified condemnation. It was begun by a horrible massacre by the white settlers organized in a military body, and was prosecuted by them for nearly two years with more than Indian cruelty and ingenuity, and hardly more than Indian discretion. It was avowedly a war of extermination; two races of diametrically opposite natures, habits, and education fighting for the same land. The present hostilities were begun by the Indians under circumstances that lead us reluctantly to the belief that it must be prosecuted and concluded by the adoption of the most stringent measures.

The last Congress passed appropriations of over $7,500,000 to purchase presents and pay annuities and interest to the Indians, and the Peace Commission of last Spring agreed in most instances to repeat these presents and continue the annuities. The actual close of hostilities last Winter was followed by a distribution of clothing, trinkets, guns, &c., which only served to increase the Indian appetite for more; and when the circumlocution of Congress and the Indian Bureau delayed indefinitely the issue of the last promised presents, the Indians began their depredations, as Gen. Sheridan says, in the hope of forcing a new distribution of gifts. Their new apparent bad faith and atrocity must disarm the most humane apologists among the whites, utterly change our Indian policy, and will authorize and justify the most stringent measures which our military commanders in the disturbed district may inaugurate and execute.

Our information is to the effect that the military authorities intend to effect the removal of the Indians of Colorado and Kansas to reservations beyond the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, and remote from that favored district through which the Pacific Railroads and the Santa Fé trains are now running, and which promises in the next decade to become the most thickly settled of all our Trans-Mississippi Territories. The operations, whose good effects are already visible in the sudden stop which has been put to Indian depredations, are to be continued with all the humanity consistent with energy, until the Indians are again collected on their reservations in the southeast corner of Kansas. A little energy on Gen. Sheridan's part, and an early touch of the coming Winter, both of which may be looked for with equal confidence, will soon drive the Indians home. In the Winter season the Indian is a very tractable and sluggish animal, and the whole of the eight or ten thousand Cheyennes and Arrapahoes located in Colorado and Kansas can be removed by one-fourth as many soldiers to the remote western part of the Indian Territory, or even to Northern Texas, without calling on any of the forces so judiciously distributed throughout the South. There is no reason why, thus removed from the temptations for robbery and spoliation to which they are now subjected, the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes may not immediately become as docile as the Cherokees of the South or the Assiniboines of the North, and eventually die out as gracefully and peacefully as those tribes are slowly but inevitably dying.

If he possesses the power and feels authorized, we can trust Gen. Sherman to carry out this policy. The arming of the settlers, under a late order issued by Gen. Sherman, did not at the time seem to many as either advisable or necessary, but it should be remembered that this action was taken under very different circumstances from those of 1864. Then the armed settlers had no controlling or directing power other than their own passions and their hatred of the Indian race; now that they are under the direction of a wise and experienced commander, they will be guilty of few excesses like that of the "Chivington massacre." The arming of the settlers at this time and under these circumstances is an effective without being necessarily a cruel measure. Gen. Sherman has the confidence and will have the support of the public in carrying out any measures which he may conceive for the removal of the Indians.

Undoubtedly Congress, at its next session, will be urged to adopt this policy. It is the only alternative which remains for us to do. Our commerce as well as our emigration demands the removal of all hostile Indians from their dangerous vicinity to the Platte River, Smoky Hill and Santa Fé lines of traffic and travel. The Indians must give up their reservations in that region for habitations and hunting-grounds more remote from the great highway of the West and nearer the buffalo range. If the consent of Congress is necessary to the accomplishment of this policy, we trust that no dilatory action on its part will let loose these predatory tribes of Indians again next Spring; if its authority is not requisite, Gen. Sherman will add to the great debt which the country already owes him if he will promptly use his power to effect this now absolutely necessary disposition of the Indians.

The Latest Paradox in Political Economy; Or, "Good Harvests a Danger."

When the *Nation* first uttered its paradox on the disasters to be expected from the good crops of the present year, we felt considerable doubt whether the article was to be taken seriously. But, as on consideration our philosophical contemporary seemed to have really tripped in its political economy, and to have fallen into a too hasty generalization, we endeavored in the simplest manner to show the error. The last number, however, of the *Nation* returns to the paradox, and attempts to sustain it by argument. But the writer, as if conscious of his difficult task, obscures the point of discussion by debating many other interesting but not precisely relevant questions. The point at issue, we beg leave to remind the *Nation*, is not whether the people have been extravagant the last few years, or whether the property of the country has depreciated from the effects of the war, or whether business is unsound, or a grand crash and crisis are at hand. The sole question in discussion is whether in general "good crops are a danger," and whether the plentiful crops of this year portend and will cause financial disaster. The positions of the *Nation* were thus concisely put in its first article:

> "Abundant crops make lower prices to the producers for the article harvested, and a depressed and unprofitable trade to all connected with the article, whether as dealers, manufacturers, or in any other capacity. The more articles there are of which the crops are abundant at the same time, the more branches of trade there will be that suffer from depression and unprofitableness; and every individual whose profits are diminished, loses to that extent the ability to consume the products of all other branches of trade, and causes thus a similar depression in all other branches of trade.
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> An increasing dullness in trade, a steady decline in the prices of merchandise, a general unprofitableness in business, great inactivity in the money market, diminishing investment demand for railroad securities and decline in their value, serious losses to merchants, banks and other financial institutions—such is our forecast of the immediate future of business, based upon the reported abundance of our principal crops."

There are three great classes which are at once affected by good crops—the producers, the distributors and the consumers. The peculiarity of food crops is, that they *at once* influence the consumers, as there can be but little reserve stock with individuals, and purchasers cannot wait. Retail trade in food must always go on. An abundant supply accordingly immediately lowers the price, but will not cause the temporary stagnation of the trade, which an over-crop of cotton does, because people must eat. All the consumers, then, of food throughout the country have at once the purchasing power of their incomes increased by plentiful harvests. Before competition or changes in the expense of production can lower salaries or wages, each person finds his income worth more, and therefore either buys more or saves more—in either case adding to the business of the country. The first effect, then, of good crops of food is, that all consumers are richer, and therefore business is more active. The distributors or dealers and forwarders of crops have more exchanges to make with a large harvest than a small one, and therefore their business is at first more stirring. There is more freight on the railways, more men are employed in moving the crops, more in distributing them; there is more retail business with produce in the cities, and more export to foreign countries. And as our ability to purchase foreign commodities depends on our export of our own productions, a plentiful harvest increases commerce. So that from the day-laborer in Illinois, the wholesale merchant in Chicago, the railroads between New-York and the West, the retailers of produce in every town and village, to the exporters of this City, every one has increased business after a bounteous crop.

They are not, as are the cotton distributors, kept waiting by low prices, till the community shall purchase. Every one must buy. They, too, share in the advantage of all consumers, that their own expenses for food are reduced, and therefore their purchasing power is strengthened. Increased sales under reduced expenses will probably with them make up for lower profits. In regard to producers, the first effect of good crops is far more difficult to determine, and more complex. We have not space to discuss it here. It will at least be admitted that the farmers of this country get *as much* money profit from a large harvest as a small one, and as we all know what their scale of profits have been the last few years under small crops, we may judge whether this year, with its abounding yield, will leave them in the condition pictured by the *Nation*. Of the secondary effects (good crops on the farmer) there can be less question.

It is, however, mainly from the secondary effects of good crops that the *Nation* draws its gloomy forebodings. As the great expense of all manufacturing production, that is, the support of labor or food, is gradually diminished by abundant harvests, and thus the wages of labor fall, and the articles produced fall in price, the *Nation* dreads great calamity or stagnation to business from this apparent blessing.

But it should be remembered that the immense majority of the people, including the farmers, are consumers, not producers, of manufactures, and are at once benefited by low prices of shoes, clothing, machinery, and the like. It is in the purchases of such articles that the farmer receives his highest profit from a good crop. All who consume objects made in factories are thus richer from a good harvest. And, accordingly, all the distributors of agricultural produce—all retailers, forwarders, railroads and merchants—are benefited a second time by cheaper articles necessary in their business—made cheaper by abundant crops.

But do the producers of manufactures and their distributors and employes suffer from this cheapening of food? Undoubtedly, after a time, wages fall, salaries are reduced, profits are less, and business must suffer a temporary stagnation. But it is merely temporary, and but little affects the prosperity of the whole nation. The consumers of manufactures are richer than before, and therefore will soon buy more. The manufacturer works at a greater profit since the bountiful harvest; his laborers have lower wages, but their earnings bring them more of all commodities; his clerks receive less salary, but more in exchange for their money, both of manufactures, food, and foreign luxuries. The retailers of articles of manufacture soon find their business revive, and better than before, because their customers are richer, while their own expenses are less. What benefits the immense majority of the community must ultimately benefit any one branch of producers in it.

The rate of wage or salary in a given class is no test of its prosperity. "Fall River workmen," or Lowell operatives, may, after a rich harvest, be compelled to accept lower wages, and yet be better off.

Massachusetts or Rhode Island mills may now be contracting production because of an anticipated low price of cotton, and yet the country be all the richer for a good crop.

And wages may fall everywhere, and apparent profits be less after a great harvest of grains and roots, and yet each person, and so the whole nation, be the wealthier. The measure of wealth is not money, but what each person gets in exchange for his own labor.

We seem, then, to have formally demonstrated what is almost a truism—that good crops benefit all, both consumers, distributors and producers. They do it in the case of the two former immediately, and of the latter gradually.

The crops of this year show an extraordinary abundance, and promise wealth to all classes, and, therefore, increased business. If disaster overtakes our commercial and manufacturing community the present year, it will be from other causes, and not from cheap food and rich harvests.

The English Turf and the Marquis of Bute.

The Marquis of Bute, the English nobleman who has just attained his majority and come into possession of an annual income estimated at a million and a half dollars, to say nothing of great political and local influence, has emphatically denied a prevalent rumor to the effect that he was about to purchase a stud and "go on the turf," as several youthful members of his order have done of late, and have done to their cost. The incident is very significant, and is, under the circumstances, at once creditable to the Marquis and of good augury to the turf. Hitherto, it has always been considered an essential part of the social duties of a great nobleman in England to patronize the turf by occasionally running horses at local races, at all events, even if he did not aim at its higher prizes; and this they did without incurring ruinous expenditure, indulging in reckless gambling, or being in any way mixed up with equivocal transactions. But of late, since the turf in England has been invaded by a class of youthful nobles who first ruin themselves and lure others to ruin by wild "playing," and finally fall into the hands of a crew of professional blacklegs, who perpetrate every kind of turf villainy under the historic names of their victims, connection with the turf has become a different thing. The determination, so emphatically expressed, of the Marquis of Bute, to have nothing to do with the turf in its present state, will have a salutary effect upon its votaries. There is no doubt that the character of the English turf has been seriously compromised of late by the conduct of many of its most distinguished patrons, and when men like the Marquis of Bute hold aloof it is to be hoped the warning will be taken. Now that horse racing bids fair to be adopted throughout this country as a national sport, anything that affects the turf in England, its original home, must, to a certain extent, react on the turf in America. We are glad to find that an implied protest has been made, in so high a quarter, against the insensate folly and unblushing knavery which have brought the English turf into bad odor. We do not believe that the evil is permanent, but the sooner it is got rid of, and horse-racing again conducted in the old spirit, the better for a fine and thoroughly Anglo-Saxon sport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When the Third Napoleon made war in the Crimea, he brought it to a sudden conclusion by his own will, after the victory of Sebastopol. When he made war against Austria, he brought it to a sudden conclusion, by his own will, after the victory of Solferino. But we don't believe that if he made war upon Prussia he would be able to bring it to a sudden conclusion by any such victory as these. Prussia would refuse any such compromise, or any offer of a magnanimous peace under any such circumstances. She would fight determinedly and persistently until she was thoroughly beaten, and all her chances and hopes gone, or until the enemy was brought to terms that he would not misunderstand. The Prussians are a very different people from the Russians; nor would they, after being roused to a war with France, permit their King to act as Francis Joseph did in 1859. The stakes fought for between Prussia and France would be too great for that. Napoleon is perfectly aware of these facts, and hence his backwardness in entering upon the war with Prussia, which he has constantly threatened for the last three years.

A fine way of getting rich is to get up a popular play or spectacle that will run from one hundred to five hundred nights, and draw crowded houses all the time. The Olympic Theatre is said to have realized a profit of one hundred thousand dollars on "Humpty Dumpty," and, as it is still as popular as ever, as much more may be made out of it. We believe that something like half a million dollars of profit was cleared from the "Black Crook;" and it is impossible to tell how much more would have been made out of it had it been kept running to this time. It is getting to be very common now in this City to run a play for a hundred nights, with immense profit.

The Roman Catholic preacher, Father Ignatius, has been twice mobbed in London within the last few weeks. His offence was denouncing the popular sins of London while preaching at a Catholic Church in Lombard-street. The first outbreak was a violent and dangerous affair; and on the second occasion a large mob of "well-dressed persons"—like the Boston "mob of gentlemen"—collected outside the church, and, as the congregation left, it was pelted, without distinction of age or sex, with apples. Father Ignatius was threatened with personal violence of a more aggravated character, and it required great exertion on the part of the Police to protect him from the mob. The London papers are very fond of talking about "rowdy New-York;" but, in view of all the recent rows, political and religious, in London, they might as well shut up their mouths about New-York.

It is not in this City only that we see movements among Irish-Americans favorable to the Republican Party. Our exchanges from nearly all the great cities of the country contain accounts of similar movements. We are glad to see this declaration of independence on the part of Irish-Americans. If the Democratic Party lose *their* support, it might as well get ready its winding-sheet.

An evening paper tells of a Police officer who attempted the other day to arrest a broad-shouldered, ugly-looking drunken ruffian for creating a disturbance in Tenth-avenue. The ruffian in his drunken fury, set upon the officer, and, with the aid of some of his gang, after beating him and almost tearing his uniform to pieces, escaped. The officer pursued and again captured his prisoner when another struggle took place, and the prisoner again got away. Again the officer gave chase, and caught his prisoner, when another tussle followed, and he again broke away. Again the officer pursued, and this time succeeded in taking his prisoner to the Station-house. The remarkable feature of this desperate affair, was that the officer, throughout the entire struggle, *never used his club*. He certainly deserves prompt promotion.

M. de Lavergne has been making an elaborate series of investigations as to the growth—or rather the *want* of legitimate growth—of the population of France. Not only is the population of many of the healthiest departments less than it was twenty years ago, but the total average throughout the country of the excess of births over deaths in the period 1847-1865, was less by nearly one half than the average of the period preceding. And taking the population of the 363 arrondissements into which the departments are divided, M. de Lavergne's researches have shown that in no fewer than 185 arrondissements the population has decreased, in 128 it has remained nearly stationary, and in 50 only has it considerably increased. In the twenty years anterior to 1847, on the contrary, the population had increased in 331 arrondissements, and decreased in thirty-two only. M. de Lavergne adduces striking facts to show that the chief cause of this change in the movement of population is the military policy of the present French Government, with its natural consequences—war, immense levies of the best strength of the population, its unnatural concentration in towns, barrack life, and habits. Even a French war, if followed by disarmament, would be less damaging to the growth of the population, than the miliary policy which forces nearly the whole able-bodied men of the country into the army.

We examined, a few days ago, the remarkable electric clock, which was exhibited by its inventor, Mr. Kennedy, at No. 481 Broadway. These clocks are driven by the current of an earth battery; they require no winding up; they keep exact time continuously; and a dozen or a hundred clocks in different rooms or localities may be run by the same battery, and will all always show exactly the same time. The pendulum rods are made of rosewood saturated with parafine, and do not affect the regularity of the clock by contraction or expansion. The battery is composed of zinc and gas carbon, which are buried in the earth and generate the electric current regularly and steadily for a long time, the moisture of the earth being sufficient to produce the action needed without the use of acids. The wheelwork is of the simplest construction, and when once adjusted needs no more attention. These electric clocks must be of the highest utility for railroads, hotels, &c.

The editor of the Spanish organ in this City, *El Cronista*, alleges that the book he published some years ago in regard to Spanish policy on this continent, does not contain the words, "that 30,000 Spaniards, landed from Cuba in New-Orleans, would traverse this country, marching from victory to victory, and dictate peace in the Capitol of Washington." He alleges that what he *did* say was that if 30,000 Spanish troops had joined the Mexicans in repelling the assaults of this country, the United States would have been taught a good lesson. We give him whatever advantage lies in the difference between the statement he now makes and the one that was furnished us from his book. And as he says that his ideas and the circumstances of affairs have now undergone a change, we relieve him from any charge of intending a Spanish attack on this country.

In a speech which Gen. Butler made last Thursday before a Massachusetts Agricultural Society, he said that the fathers of our Republic made one mistake when they formed the treaty of peace and amity with Great Britain after the Revolutionary War, and that was, that they did not embody in it a provision for a free highway from the lakes to the sea, by way of the river St. Lawrence. He illustrated this by referring to the small expense at which grain can be brought from the Genesee Valley by the Erie Canal and the Hudson, and even from California around Cape Horn, as compared with the cost of transporting it from Iowa or Minnesota to our Atlantic seaports.

Mad cats are less common than mad dogs; but they are even more desperate. A portion of Paris was recently thrown into a violent commotion by the tantrums of a rabid cat, which bit several dogs and a child, got the better of a gendarme, and then sprang upon a horse's neck. It was only on the arrival of a second gendarme that the mad creature was killed. The dogs and the horse which had been bitten were immediately slain and buried at a considerable depth. The child and the gendarme were cauterized.

We are great sticklers for accuracy and simplicity of language. Now, when the Union Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District say, in their address to the voters, "It will not do for us to lie *supinely upon our backs*," they no doubt mean very well. But why indulge in the tautology of "supinely upon our backs?" To lie supinely *is* to lie upon the back—this precisely, and nothing more. Next in importance to correct morals is correct language.

The Western express train over the New-York Central Railroad was canvassed the other morning, between Buffalo and Rochester, with the result of 151 for Grant and 51 for Seymour. The increasing frequency with which such "straws" as this can be noted fully accounts for the waning Democratic confidence, and is sufficient to explain the melancholy of a great chief of Tammany when, the other day, he set a *coterie* of Republicans quarreling for the privilege of taking his bet of $250 to $1,000 that Seymour will carry the State of New-York. When Tammany grieves over the taking of such odds, their chances must, indeed, be desperate.

We have mentioned the publication of a book in England by Lord Wilton, "On the Sports and Pursuits of the English as bearing upon their National Character." His Lordship attempts to show that there is a connection between political liberty and field sports, between free government and following the hounds. He attempts to show that only those countries in which field sports have been popular, have ever achieved or maintained their freedom; and he certainly argues out his case with a good deal of skill. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, takes his Lordship to task quite amusingly. It shows that, so far as England is concerned, the sporting classes have been the supporters of despotism in government, while the liberties of England have been preserved by tailors and cobblers. Lord Wilton himself admits that the nurses and cradles of liberty have always been great cities, and assuredly, in the times when great cities were the chosen abodes of freedom, the citizens were not sportsmen. A sharp line of demarcation was drawn between the nobility, landed gentry and yeomanry, and men who made their money by trade. The merchants and the tradesmen of England, at all events in the seventeenth century, and even much later, seldom gave a thought to field sports. Such ideas were quite alien to their ordinary habits of thought, and horses, hounds and guns were no more for them than they were for their scullions or apprentices. Yet these are the people, and not sportsmen, who preserved free English institutions. The *Gazette* also gives his Lordship the following paragraph to think over:

> "A brave and hardy people are less likely to be enslaved than an effeminate people: that is all the theory amounts to. They may live under a despotic Government without being sensible of their servitude. How many of the farmers, yeomanry, peasantry, or squirearchy in James the Second's reign would have resisted his despotic policy? Yet they were sportsmen to a man. Indeed, the history of England tells strongly against Lord Wilton's theory. The sporting classes have furnished out all the divine right, and passive obedience, and high prerogative men. *Our liberties, sad to relate, have been preserved by tailors and cobblers.* For, although in the great civil war the Puritan leaders belonged to the landed aristocracy, yet the rank and file, the pikemen who beat off Prince Rupert, the solid squares from which the bravest cavaliers recoiled upon the field of Naseby, were for the most part men who had never seen a hawk fly nor a grayhound run."

The *Gazette* also walks into the historical proofs which Lord Wilton offers of his theory:

> "Take the Belgians, who are anything but sportsmen, though stanch in their love of freedom. Take the Athenians and the Macedonians. The Macedonians were shepherds, mountaineers and hunters, who flourished under an absolute monarchy. The Athenians were luxurious citizens, who hated bodily exertion, yet loved freedom. The sportsmen beat the people who were not sportsmen, but at the same time despotism conquered liberty."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. GURLEY.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Gurley took place this afternoon. Nearly all the Protestant churches in Washington were represented by their ministers, and fifteen of them participated in the ceremonies.

THE POSTAGE STAMP CONTRACT.

In June last Postmaster-General Randall advertised for proposals for furnishing the Government with postage stamps for a term of years, to be submitted for consideration in July, reserving the right to decide which bill, in its practical results, may be most to the interest of the Department, having reference to the style of the work, security, &c., as well as to the terms, and also to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Department require it. The Committee of experts whom he appointed, having decided in favor of the National Bank Note Company, of New-York, the Postmaster General to-day awarded the contract to that Company, although their terms were not quite as low as those proposed by the other companies.

FOREIGN MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

An arrangement has been concluded between the Postal Departments of the United States and Great Britain, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1869, for the registration of letters conveyed between the United States and British and Foreign West Indies, and parts of Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Chili in the British mail. The registration fee is to be levied and collected in the United States on each registered letter so forwarded to the said countries, and is eight cents in addition to the rates of ordinary postage chargeable thereon.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day are $710,500. The shipments to the Assistant Treasurer in New-York are $150,000; at Philadelphia, $100,000; Boston, $100,000; United States Depository at Baltimore, $100,000; to the National Banks, $308,188.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for National Banks $342,019,950 as security for their circulation, and $38,065,350 for public deposits.

The National Bank currency issued during the week, $65,790; to date, $309,936,166. Mutilated bills returned, $9,274,270.

Notes of insolvent banks redeemed, $834,331; leaving in actual circulation $299,827,565.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week is $326,300.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day:

Gaugers—George W. Turner, Seventh Ohio; Charles Coy, Twenty-fifth New-York; James B. Wallace, Sixth Ohio.

Storekeepers—Charles Dougherty, Second Pennsylvania; Charles Witze, Third Maryland; Henry Burgh, Fourth Illinois; W. H. Rohrer, Fourth Virginia; James Philbert, First Pennsylvania; W. H. Loyd, Eighth New-York; A. W. Bolmus, Third Maryland.

THEATRICAL.

Notes of Dramatic Affairs in All Parts of the World.

The company at the Bowery Theatre have been acting during the past week in a play that is announced on the bills as the "Greatest drama of all times." It is called "A Dark Hour Before Day," and it is said to have been played 10,000 nights in Great Britain. A run of thirty years certainly entitles any play to be called the greatest of its time. To its English career is now to be added the six representations which it received at the Bowery. It is only necessary to explain that "A Dark Hour Before Day" is an Irish drama. Notwithstanding its greatness, it was withdrawn last evening, and in the coming week Mr. McDONOUGH's ballet troupe will occupy the theatre, and appear in a new spectacle entitled "The Crimson Shield." During the run of this piece the Broadway fashion of Saturday *matinées* is to be introduced at the Bowery Theatre.

The two or three coruscations we are to have of the ballet at Niblo's Garden toward the end of next week, will present JARRETT & PALMER's Parisian organization for the last time as a single company in New-York. Afterward those dancers who do not return to their homes in Europe will scatter through the country. Mlle. BONFANTI goes to Boston, under an engagement for six months, and several of the others are engaged to appear at the Olympic Theatre on the following Monday. The piece in which these famous ladies are to make their farewell at Niblo's is "Undine," in other words, "The Naiad Queen."

People have not yet tired of going to see "Humpty Dumpty." The receipts of this happy personage (as shown in the internal revenue returns) for the last five months were $146,974. The gross receipts of all the theatres during the month of August are reported as follows:

Olympic	$28 127	Bowery	$6,565
Niblo's	25,644	New-York	11,000
Wallack's	21,383	Bryants'	8,900
Broadway	10,125	Kelly & Leon's	14,100

The Wednesday *matinées* are to be resumed at the Olympic on the 14th of October.

During Mr. FORREST's performances at Niblo's Garden he is to be supported in the second parts by Mr. G. H. CLARKE and a Miss DELANO, who is to make her *début*.

Miss LOUISA MOORE, from the Adelphi Theatre, London, is engaged for the leading female *rôles* at Niblo's when the regular dramatic season begins, in November.

The New-York Circus season is to be opened on Tuesday next, Oct. 6. The amphitheatre in Fourteenth street has been fully prepared for the Winter term. Everything about the building looks extremely nice and fresh. The wardrobe, trappings and appointments will be new and brilliant, and the company a remarkably fine one. Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND, who makes her first appearance in New-York on the opening night, is said to be a fearless and skillful *equestrienne*, and rides bareback altogether. She was engaged in Europe expressly for this establishment.

A performance is to be given in Jerome's Theatre on the 10th (next Saturday evening) of "Camille." Miss AGNES ETHEL, whom Miss MATILDA HERON kindly and proudly calls "her best pupil," is to make her *début* on the occasion in the title *rôle*.

The wife of Mr. G. L. FOX, the comedian, died recently in New-Haven, Conn.

BLONDIN is about returning to this country, and will make a professional tour.

Manager HOOLEY, of Brooklyn, is to give a benefit on Oct. 10 in aid of the George Christy monument.

The favor with which KELLY & LEON's very racy burlesque of "Barber Blu" has been received every night for the past four weeks, urges upon the management to continue it as the feature of their minstrel entertainment. The piece is really worth seeing by the multitude. The choruses are numerous and effectively given, the costumes new and showy, the scenery bright, and in fact the genuine Opera Bouffe is most cleverly imitated throughout. Mlle. IRMA's frolicksome restlessness is admirably burlesqued by Mr. LEON, and Mr. KELLY's *Barbe Bleu* has evidently been suggested by M. AUJAC. After "Barber Blu" shall have ended its career, another of OFFENBACH's operas, "Orpheus in Hell," is to be parodied by LEON.

Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, (formerly of Wallack's Theatre,) is to give a reading, this evening, at Dodworth Hall.

Miss CELIA LOGAN recently made her *début* in London, as *Lady Ann* to Mr. FAIRCLOUGH's *Richard III.* The *Era* gives her a hearty welcome to the English stage, and says: "If we mistake not, she is destined to achieve a high name, if fortune favors her so far as to place within her grasp Shakesperian characters, for her face and form are those which our great dramatist idealized."

Mlle. TOSTEE and her branch of the Bateman Bouffe Troupe are to give the "La Belle Helene" in St. Louis on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October, and on the 12th and following evenings Mlle. IRMA and her party are to appear in "Barbe Bleue."

It is now stated, on medical authority, that Miss MENKEN died from an abcess under her left side. This abcess was supposed by her medical attendants to have been of at least three or four years' growth, and from the moment of its discovery they gave up all hope of saving her life.

"Pedal Versatility" is the term of praise applied to MORLACCHI in Cincinnati.

Mlle. BLASINI, one of the fairest of all of Mr. DE POL's ballet troupe departed for Italy in the steamer *St. Laurent* yesterday. She goes to fulfill engagements abroad. Mr. DE POL, we understand, proposes to turn his attention now from the ballet to opera. He will desert Terpsichore for Apollo. He wants to engage a company of Italian artists, and wants to bring them out at the Academy of Music. He is a very earnest manager, and will most likely do all this.

A version of "Foul Play" in German is a novelty promised for New-York.

The Buffalo Theatre has an "advertising curtain." The fashion was slow in traveling westward.

"Uncle Tom" yet exists. He is to appear in Washington at Wall's Opera-house next week. Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND is to be manager of this theatre after Dec. 1.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH begins an engagement at the Boston Theatre to-morrow.

LOTTA appears at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 5th of October.

The Richings' Opera Troupe are to give a series of performances in Richmond, beginning on the 12th.

The theatre in Norfolk, Va., is to be opened shortly by Manager FORD, of Baltimore.

Memphis is not to be deprived of theatricals this Winter, either; on the 19th inst., the new theatre is to be opened in that city by a Mrs. THOMPSON. Mr. R. MCWADE, who was at Wallack's during the Lotta engagement, is to be stage manager.

LAURA KEENE and company continue their tour through New-England. On Friday last they were in New-Haven.

Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will read in Detroit on Wednesday next.

The WORRELL sisters are to give their "Grand Duchess" burlesque in Baltimore next week.

A tight-rope performer, named MURPHY, while giving a performance in Elyria, Ohio, last Monday, on a rope stretched across the main street, over the house tops, fell to the ground and was *nearly* killed.

Mr. DUNNIE, a minstrel singer in Cincinnati, returning from the races on Wednesday last, was thrown from his carriage, and the wheels passed over him, severely injuring his chest.

Mrs. BOWERS played *Cleopatra* in San Francisco recently, and the manager advertised that he would, during the "Galley scene, by some simple mechanical contrivance, project into the auditorium a delicate odor, which will complete the illusion wrought by the gorgeous set of the stage, and realize the poet's idea of the luxurious magnificence surrounding Egypt's beautiful Queen."

CHRISTIAN LEHMAN, father of the Lehman family of pantomimists and gymnasts, died in San Francisco, lately, of asthma, at the venerable age of 73 years and 8 months.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP is singing still—at present in Australia.

Notes of the Drama Abroad.

M. DE ST. ALBIN, a French collector of autographs, has among his most valuable specimens a free ticket to the theatre known as the Comédie Française. This ticket is simply a card on which is written:

"Pass General BONAPARTE.
TALMA."

CHARLOTTE BIRCH-PFEIFFER, who has died in Berlin in her 68th year, was one of the most prolific of German dramatists and adapters, and was also an actress of great merit. She was born at Stuttgard, and made her first appearance at Munich when only thirteen. She was for a long time a director of the theatre at Zurich, which, under her management, turned out some of the best actors Germany now possesses. In addition to her plays she wrote several romances.

On one of the English lines of railway a theatre has been established. Five cars are joined together, means are taken to exclude noise, and a stage is erected at one end, on which dramas are represented. This is an improvement on our old floating theatre, which used to go from town to town on the Hudson River.

Mlle. DEJAZET took her "first communion," (commonly administered to children when twelve years old,) and was confirmed at Lyons on Sept. 6. This brilliant, witty, dissolute, ever-young actress, made her first appearance on the stage when she was eight years old, and she has played without interruption for sixty-two years.

The French Dramatic Authors' Society has just paid to WEBER's heirs the sum of 4,000 francs. This is the result of literary proprietorship having been prolonged twenty years, otherwise the heirs of the great composer would not have touched a sou for the performance of his works.

The *Court Journal* states that the Italian stage has sustained a great loss by the death of Signorina CLEMENTINA CAZZOLA, who died at Florence on the 1st inst., of consumption. Sad to say, her sister, ILDEGONDA, died three days previously of the same disease. Signora RISTORI comforted the invalid in her last moments; in fact, for three days previous to her death she never left her. After RISTORI, LA CAZZOLA was the best female dramatist in Italy; she was a great favorite with the Neapolitan public, and performed for some years at the Teatro del Florentini, in this city.

Signor VERDI, it is said, intends to try his hand at comic music by producing an opera on the story of Falstaff.

The actors and actresses playing in CHAS. DICKENS' French edition of "No Thoroughfare," grew so wearied of the monotony of their employment by the hundredth repetition, that they were given one evening's release and the theatre was closed. The piece is now once again in full swing.

One of the London papers states that "Mr. WHEATLEY, the owner of Niblo's Theatre, has withdrawn from the manager's profession after amassing in the seven years of his management not less than $700,000!" Good news for Mr. WHEATLEY.

BURNAND's burlesque of "Black Eyed Seu-san," which failed here, has been revived in London, and one night recently Miss OLIVER sang for the 1,721st time in this piece the ballad of "Pretty Seusan."

The following table will show the difference of receipts between rainy and pleasant nights at four of the Parisian theatres: Aug. 10, rainy—Palais Royal, 3,229 francs; Variétés, 3,500 francs; Vaudeville, 2,100 francs; Gymnase, 2,700 francs. Sept. 7, pleasant—Palais Royal, 417 francs; Variétés, 591 francs; Vaudeville, 405 francs; Gymnase, 782 francs.

Many persons imagine that on the 15th of August the City of Paris pays to the managers of the theatres a sum equal to their highest receipts for the privilege of making them free to the public—but that is a great error. Thus, the Opéra-Comique, which, when the audience is a full one, makes 7,500 francs, receives only 3,400 francs; the Châtelet, which could reach 10,500 francs, gets 3,000 francs; the Variétés, the Vaudeville, the Gymnase, and the Palais Royal which, when filled, bring in to their treasury from 5,000 francs to 6,000 francs, are paid each 2,000 francs; the Porte-Saint-Martin and the Gaîté get 2,500 francs; the Ambigu, 2,200 francs; the Folies-Dramatiques, 1,000 francs; and the theatres of Cluny, Déjazet, and Folies-Marigny each receive 800 francs. The city, therefore, pays somewhat about one-third of the receipts to the houses, which are open gratuitously on the occasion of the Emperor's *fête*.

THE WATER-STREET MOVEMENT.

John Allen and the City Missionaries—Less Sensationalism and More Earnest Work.

On several occasions heretofore we have felt called upon to expose the undue prominence which JOHN ALLEN, TOMMY HADDEN, and other of the notorious characters in Water-street, have been permitted to take in the missionary movement which for a month past has been in progress in that disreputable part of the City. We did this with the expectation that the managers of the meetings would aim to divest them of the sensational features which surrounded them, and endeavor to conduct them in such a way as to secure the hearty sympathy and support of the religious and philanthropic of the community. We are persuaded that our exposure of the facts was not ill-timed, and that any permanent and marked benefit to result from the enterprise must come through other instrumentalities than those of clap-trap and deception, of which many of the good men who give their money, time and labor to the movement were unconsciously the victims.

We are glad to see that a wiser course of procedure has just been established. ALLEN, upon whose reputation as the "Wickedest Man" the primary attraction of these meetings was based, is no longer held up as being hopefully converted to religion. Indeed, the pleasant fiction that was believed in the earlier stages of the movement, of this bad man's conscience having been awakened to some extent, has been shockingly dispelled, and even those who had hoped that the seeds of genuine reform were planted in his heart are now convinced of their mistake. He has been from the beginning an arch and unmitigated hypocrite—a stumbling block, perhaps, instead of an aid in the earnest efforts that are in progress to obtain a foothold for righteousness in a neighborhood that has so long been possessed by the devil. The transparent double-dealing of this drunken blasphemer has been apparent for some time, and it is but just to say that since his true character has been ascertained, an attempt has properly been made to keep him in the back ground, as far as such a shameless and irrepressible fellow will allow himself to be put down.

Unfortunately, however, ALLEN is possessed by an insatiable greed for notoriety. This trait being predominant, it is gratified even at the expense of exposing his past career to the eyes of the world. He is destitute of shame, as is evident from his attempt to make public exhibition of himself as a lecturer, depending upon his reputation for wickedness to bring him audiences and pecuniary gain. Finding himself snubbed, rebuked and neglected by every community on which he has attempted to impose himself by making capital out of his wicked notoriety, he has abandoned the *rôle* of a lecturer and contents himself, for the present, in showing himself, rum-saturated as he is, to the persons who meet at his house. Yesterday, for instance, he was present at the noonday meeting, and, with breath fetid from the effects of a debauch, bloodshot eyes and unsteady voice, made himself disgustingly conspicuous. Before the exercises began he was loud in his professions of seeking salvation, and of his determination to aid his sinful neighbors in living better lives, when he knew at the same moment that he had spent his time on Thursday afternoon in a drunken frolic with TOMMY HADDEN and a quondam prize-fighter, who frequents KIT BURN's, in which sneers and curses were freely indulged toward the "Brethren" for breaking up his business. This fellow's hypocrisy is a marvel even to his cronies. They feel disgraced at his total lack of honest dealing, and are ashamed of him. Even KIT BURN, who scoffs and jibes at holy things, and is perhaps as ugly and repulsive a specimen of an open blasphemer as ever kept a rat pit, said in our hearing yesterday that he must "shake ALLEN off." "I feel disgraced," he remarked, "at being seen in the street with him. He wanted me to go and drink with him just now, and I wouldn't. He says he will go to the Legislature this Winter, and he wants me to help him. I won't do it, though, unless he pays me $500." KIT spoke of ALLEN in a tone of genuine disgust; and, doubtless, bad as he is, he is not much of a Pharisee in believing his neighbor to be a greater sinner than himself.

That ALLEN's connection with this Water-street movement, at its present stage, is baleful in its effect upon the outcast women of the neighborhood, cannot be questioned. They know that he is possessed of great wealth, accumulated in his horrible trade, which he holds with a miser's grasp; they point out the tenement-houses which he owns; they speak of his drunkenness and the disturbances which occur even now at his house at night; they witness his base hypocrisy, and they wonder what good can come to them of a religion with which this man has even the remote connection which is given by a sordid hiring of his establishment for missionary work. They do not doubt the sincerity of the pious men who come among them to point out the way of salvation, but they feel that these men are deceived by the duplicity and artfulness of a rogue, and the seriousness of the matter is to them utterly eclipsed by this, its comic aspect.

In view of these facts, it therefore seems to us that this Water-street "revival" movement, as far as it was intended to reach the outcast and degraded men and women who pursue their wicked courses in the dens and slums of that locality, is an almost total failure. The sensationalism which has attended it has caused it to fall short of its original object, and, so long as JOHN ALLEN is associated with it in any manner whatever, we shall scarcely look for any great benefit to result from its operations among the people whom it was first hoped would fall under its influence. We trust, therefore, now that the contract with ALLEN for the use of his house has expired, no new arrangement will be made with him for the occupation of his premises, but that another establishment may be procured, which will be devoted to the purpose of a permanent mission, and that the arch-hypocrite, who has only succeeded thus far in bringing reproach upon the enterprise, will be allowed to sink into the deep obscurity which his vile nature merits.

In presenting this statement of facts, we do not wish to be understood as throwing cold water upon a religious movement which has been undertaken for the best of motives. Our only desire is to suggest what appears to us to be a more proper and effective method of reclaiming the special class whom the *exposé* of ALLEN's vileness was intended to reach, and which thus far has failed to accept the invitation. Neither are we willing to believe that these meetings in Water-street have been entirely destitute of good results. In fact, we are assured that many of those who attend them, coming to scoff, have remained to pray. Under such circumstances we commend them to the hearty support of the churches of the City. They should be sustained at any cost, and the zealous missionary spirit which has been evoked among the good men and women, who daily attend and seek to win the erring back to righteousness of heart and conduct, ought to be encouraged. Another foothold has been obtained in the very centre of a vicious neighborhood, which it would be unwise in the extreme to relinquish.

The meetings yesterday, both at ALLEN's and BURN's, seemed to differ little from the ordinary assemblages which have for years gathered at the North Dutch Church, in Fulton-street. There was a fervency in the prayers, and an aptitude in the remarks, which were likely to carry conviction of sin to the hearts of the unregenerate, and it was encouraging to hear that numerous cases of individual conversion had resulted from these noontide assemblages, from among those who had been drawn thither simply by curiosity and liking for the sensational. Truly it is passing strange to witness a dog-pit metamorphosed into a house of prayer, even if it be only for a single hour of the twenty-four! And yet who dare say that the good seed sown in such forbidding places is powerless to bring forth an abundant harvest of good?

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.

Great Gathering of Exhibitors and the Curious—The Successful Competitors in the Fruit and Flower Show—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1868.

The crowd on opening day that taxed to the utmost the carrying capacities of all the hacks, carriages and cars in this city, and which thronged almost to suffocation the various entrances to the Fair, was, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, driven to the shelter of the several halls and sheds, in order to escape the rain. The showers were, however, fitful, and the visitors soon recovered their self-possession and proceeded to view the many articles which had special charms for their eyes.

FLOWERS.

Naturally the great attraction was Floral Hall, in which are gathered the collections of fruits and flowers. In the latter department the show was limited almost exclusively to exhibitors from Rochester or its immediate vicinity, owing, doubtless, to the great difficulty of transporting beautiful blossoms for many miles by railway without marring, if not completely spoiling their original beauty. One notable exception to this general rule was found in the instance of Mrs. J. T. VAN NAMEE, a lady who came from Pittsford, Onondaga County, in order to place on exhibition some of the flowers to which she has given so much time to bring to perfection. It is gratifying to know that her ambitious persistence has been rewarded by several valuable prizes, as will appear in the sequel.

The Committee on the flowers and other articles naturally classed in the floral department, were the first to finish their work. Their awards were as follows:

Cut Flowers—Best display, James Vick, first premium; Frost & Co., second premium. Dahlias—Best collection, James Vick, first premium, best collection, Ellwanger & Barry, second premium. Roses—Greatest number of best and newest varieties, Ellwanger & Barry, first premium; Frost & Co.; second premium. Phloxes—Greatest number, newest and best varieties, James Vick, first premium; Ellwanger & Barry, second premium. Verbenas—Greatest number of newest and best varieties, Ellwanger & Barry, first and second premiums. German Asters—Best collection, J. Vick, first premium. Pansies—Best collection, James Vick, first premium. Ten Week Stocks—Best collection, Frost & Co., first premium.

AMATEUR LIST.

Cut Flowers—Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, first premium; Mrs. S. Lyday, second premium. Dahlias—Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, first and second premiums; best twelve varieties, C. T. Crossman. Roses—Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, first and second premiums. Verbenas—Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, first and second premiums. Phloxes—Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, first and second premiums. German Asters—Best collection, C. W. Crossman, first premium; Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, second premium. Pansies—Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, first premium. Ten Week Stocks—Best display, Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, first premium. Everlasting Flowers—Mrs. J. T. Van Namee, first premium. Pot Plants—Ellwanger & Barry, first premium; Frost & Co., second premium. Floral Designs—Frost & Co., first premium; Ellwanger & Barry, second premium. Hand Bouquets—Ellwanger & Barry, first premium; Frost & Co., second premium. Parlor Bouquets—Frost & Co., first premium; Ellwanger & Barry, second premium. Basket Bouquets—Mrs. Lyday, first premium; C. W. Crossman, second premium. Newly-introduced flowers, best display—James Vick, first premium.

This concludes the awards of the judges in the flower department. They have been much more expeditious in this than in other rooms. To Messrs. VICK and ELLWANGER & BARRY, and FROST & Co., are due, and are awarded the thanks of the directors and of the public, for filling up certain vacancies which otherwise would have existed on the tables of Floral Hall, and for their untiring efforts to make the Exhibition thoroughly attractive and enjoyable.

FRUIT.

In this department the display of late fruits is unusually fine.

The pears are very good both in the number of varities shown and in the fair apperance and excellent quality of the specimens. There is also an admirable setting forth of apples.

In grapes, too, the competition is especially active. At present the Walter grape has very many partisans, while the collection exhibited by the "Pleasant Valley Wine Company" seems to be almost beyond successful competition.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

In the "domestic" department, which includes everything that can be made by a farmer's wife or daughter, that is not regularly classified elsewhere, the judges have not as yet completed their researches. In these rooms may be found bed-quilts, comforters, mittens, wax flowers, yarn stockings, rag carpets, and all the ten thousand indescribable and almost unnameable article, which the ambition or the leisure of rustic damsels leads them into making.

The multiplicity of articles in the two stories of the miscellaneous floor has deterred the Committee from completing this report to-day. The exhibition of wax flowers of Miss H. B. GILBERT and Miss D. P. FLYNN are especially, and, indeed, *exceptionally* beautiful.

Mrs. J. W. MALTBY, of Rochester, exhibits some beautiful flowers and leaves, preserved by an entirely new process.

A very attractive feature among the miscellaneous articles is the collection of water-color drawings of fruits and flowers, exhibited by Mr. D. M. DEWEY, of Rochester. Every species of fruit, and every variety of every species, every blossom, plant, shrub, vine or tree is represented in the most beautifully accurate style—drawn the full size, and skillfully colored by first-rate artists from the natural objects themselves.

The crowd Thursday was something unprecedented in the history of the State Fairs of New-York, wherever they have been held. The estimates of numbers, made by different people, run all the way from 25,000 to 60,000.

Following is the award of prizes for fruits made on that day:

NO. 33—CLASS 1—PROFESSIONAL LIST.

Apples—Best forty varieties and best specimens, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, $15; second best, Dr. E. W. Sylvester, Lyons, $10; for the best twenty varieties, Dr. E. W. Sylvester, Lyons, $5. Pears—Best twenty varieties, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, $15; second best, Wm. S. Little, Rochester, $10; best fifteen varieties, Ellwanger & Barry, $10; second best, Wm. S. Little, Rochester, $5; best six varieties, Frost & Co., Rochester, $5. Plums—Best twelve varieties, Ellwanger & Barry, $5. Quinces—Best dozen apple or orange, Ellwanger & Barry, $3; second best, Frost & Co., $2. Grapes—Greatest number and best varieties of native grapes, Ellwanger & Barry, $5; second best, Frost & Co., $3. Watermelons—Best collection, A. S. Johnson, Chili, $5; second best, Henry Stevenson, Pittsford, $2; best single water-melon, S. B. Payne, Pittsford, $1; second best, N. Culver, Arcadia, vol. Trans.

FRUITS—AMATEUR LIST.

Apples—Best twenty varieties, A. Wilder, Greece, $12; second, R. H. Brown, Greece, $8; best fifteen varieties A. Wilder, $10; second best, R. H. Brown, $5; best ten varieties, Edwin Nichols, Brighton, $5; second, A. Wilder, Greece, $3. Pears—Best fifteen varieties, John H. Bell, Brighton, $12; second, James S. Clarke, Greece, $8; best ten varieties, J. S. Clarke, $10; second, James Sprott, Rochester, $5; best six varieties, John H. Bell, Brighton, $8; second, J. S. Clarke, $4. Peaches—Best one variety, J. S. Clarke, $2. Quinces—Best dozen apple orange, S. L. Eaton, Rochester, $3; second, E. S. Haywood, Brighton, $2. Grapes—For greatest number of varieties and best specimens, James M. Edmonds, $5; second, J. S. Clarke, Greece, $3; best one variety, James M. Edmonds, Brighton, $2; best collection foreign grapes grown under glass, Thomas Paul, Rochester, $6; best one variety, Thomas Paul, $2. Watermelons—Best collection, Israel P. Barker, Brighton, $3; best single melon, C. Cary, Pittsford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As this city is the very centre of the stove manufacturing district, it was to be expected that there would be a fine display of stoves. The expectation was by no means disappointed. The "Peerless," a stove exhibited by REYNOLDS BROS., attracts much attention. Its claims are based rather on the beauty and expensiveness of the appliances than on any superior excellence that is specially exhibited to the crowd. The covers, pokers, &c., are silver-plated. HICKS & WOLFE, of Troy, exhibit a base-burning heating stove and the "Imperial" cook-stove. There is also the "Empire" cook-stove, by SWEET, QUIMBY & PERRY; the "Morning Light," by SHEAR, PACKARD & Co. The Coöperative Foundry show a stove which they call the "Coöperator," and another one they call the "Tribune," also the "Live Oak Parlor Heater," a wood-burning stove. But one of the best cook-stoves called, the "General Grant," made by NORMAN H. GALUSHA, of Rochester, which came too late to be regularly entered for a premium, combines more advantages than does any other one cook-stove of the same class that came under the notice of your correspondent.

In the Miscellaneous Department the show of photographs, water-color drawings, bedquilts, household furniture, fruit jars, children's carriages, cigars, tobacco, fancy pipes, sewing-machines, and the hundred other articles so easily recognized by sight, and yet so unnameable on paper, was simply beyond enumeration.

There is a "Self-Acting Car Indicator," invented by Mr. R. C. TAYLOR, showing at one instant the name of every station, the time of arrival of the train, and also pointing out the hour of the next train due. It is intended to be placed in every railway station, so that a passenger is relieved from the necessity of asking questions. By consulting a clock-dial he obtains all the information he desires without questioning other parties; just as a man learns the time of day by a glance at a dial instead of having to ask somebody else to tell him. It seems to be a most useful invention.

The crowd to-day was so great that many thousands have been debarred from the very things they most wished to see, consequently these discontented ones must either go home without having seen the very things they came most desiring to see, or must remain another day.

ELDRIDGE.

ILLINOIS.

Political Matters—Public School System—The Chicago Sorosis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 28, 1868.

Everything still goes on rather quietly for a Presidential campaign, but satisfactorily, as far as the Republicans are concerned. There have been no new developments during the past week, and the only noticeable demonstration has been the torchlight procession of 8,000 to 16,000 Tanners on Wednesday evening. In the interior the campaign is being vigorously prosecuted, and speakers are busy in every direction. Senator TRUMBULL, in response to an invitation from citizens of Springfield, will speak in that city soon on the financial issues of the day, in reply to Mr. PENDLETON, who addressed the Democracy there upon this subject a few days ago.

Gen. GRANT came into town on Friday evening, but made no fuss, and quietly proceeded to the residence of his brother, unmolested even by the prospective holders of Federal offices.

The Temperance element in the Fifth District—where it is strong—has brought out a candidate for Congress in the person of Capt. SAMUEL DORR, of Neponset. If they could poll their whole vote, INGERSOLL would be defeated, and perhaps their candidate elected. But this they cannot hope to do under present circumstances; yet such is the disaffection, especially among the Swedes of Henry and Knox Counties, that the contest is likely to be a close one, unless matters are arranged, especially in Henry County. If the workingmen's candidate in the Sixth District poll much of a vote, Hon. B. C. COOK will also be hard run, as his Democratic opponent, Hon. O. G. GRAY, is a popular man.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

I have before me the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Education of Chicago, for the year ending July 3, 1868. The document is full of interesting and instructive facts, relating to the progress of Common School education among us.

Our public school system consists of a high school, which amounts to almost a college, twenty-one district or grammar schools, and six schools for primary instruction alone. The number of scholars enrolled last year was 29,954, of which 4,226 were of foreign birth. The average attendance was 96.4. The foreigners represent fifty-four different nationalities, from Germany to Turkey and Borneo. The expenses were—salaries of teachers, $277,203; incidentals, $73,868; permanent improvements, $43,467; total, $394,539. The total cost per scholar upon average daily attendance was $23 84. Number of teachers in grammar schools—males 19, females 335; in high school—males 10, females 4; in independent primary schools—females 31; Music—males 2; total 401. Number of school buildings owned by the city, 38; rented, 11; rooms occupied, 373. It is estimated that there are 64,229 children in the city between six and twenty-one years of age. The high school has a normal and general department, with a four years' collegiate course, which includes modern as well as ancient languages. There were in the normal department 61 pupils; in the general 496. It is open to both sexes, and it is usually the case that a young lady stands at the head on Commencement day. Evening schools, enrolling 3,665 scholars, were kept open for sixteen weeks. The salaries paid the teachers are fair, but not extravagant. The Principal of the high school gets $2,500, and the female assistants $1,000. In the grammar schools the Principal gets $2,000 on the third year's service, and female assistants $700. "Helpers" get less. The character of our school buildings may be inferred from the cost of those rented last year: Hayes, $71,962; Holden, $70,581; Carpenter, $75,257; Dore, $70,298. The total value of the school buildings is about $800,000. The entire cost of the department during the year was $586,781, including new buildings. Instruction in German has become a regular part of our system in the grammar schools. It is elective on the part of the pupils. Vocal music has been reintroduced during the past year, and two teachers are employed, who go from school to school, giving lessons at stated times. Gymnastics, too, have been introduced to a considerable extent. The city school fund consists of real estate, valued at $651,206 in the city; outside, $43,375; money loaned, $52,040; wharfing lot fund, $61,129. Total, $807,750. The real estate is not very productive, however, the rents amounting to only $33,098—or about 5 per cent. The two-mill tax levied for school purposes amounted to $387,486 99. The school section granted by Congress is located in the heart of the city, running south and west a mile from the corner of Madison and State streets. At the present valuation of property, I suppose it is worth $20,000,000; but nine-tenths of it was fooled away at an early day for a trifle—less than $50,000, I believe. But our people support the public schools magnificently, and take a just pride in doing so.

Aside from our public schools we have a large number of other educational institutions. There are some fifty private primary schools; Roman Catholic schools of various grades; theological schools of different denominations; medical schools, of the several "pathys"; law schools; and, at the head of all, the Chicago University, which is the "pet" institution of our citizens.

GOSSIP.

Our "Sorosis" appears to be in full blast. A paper is to be published as the organ of the concern, and the prospectus announces some popular names among our lady writers as editors. "The Women's Rights Association" are also agitating the subject of an organ. The frosts of last week, it appears, did considerable damage, finding much immature corn exposed. The bulk of the crops, however, is "safe and sound." Our State Agricultural Fair, at Quincy, has proved a financial failure. Its managers, not having the fear of the traditional equinoctial storm before their eyes, set it down for the 21st, and succeeding days, and consequently found themselves in the midst of a protracted rain-storm. The cattle disease excitement has nearly ended. There were several deaths near this city last week, occasioned by diseased cattle being driven into the county from the stockyards. They have a new theory down near Decatur. It appears that some cattle drank out of a pond, where Texas cattle had been a short time before, and were taken so suddenly that they were unable to move out of their tracks, and fell down and died there after a few hours. Small lice were seen upon the water, and the theory is that the drinking in of these lice, or the eating them with grass, induces the disease in the native cattle. Land speculation still continues in full force. Our people are making money out of each other even more rapidly than did the two boys who were shut up in a room, by "swapping" jackets. The papers are filled with advertisements of unimproved lands, and lots are auctioned off with as much facility as old clothes or gilt watches at Peter Funks'. Our Catholic Bishop, DUGGAN, has got into an ugly muss with the priests of the diocese. They accuse him of absorbing too great a share of the revenues of the Church, and are laboring for his removal, and he has removed some of them. An appeal has gone up to Rome.

CANADA.

Agricultural Exhibition—The Industrial Progress of the Country—Rumored Trouble in the Ministry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1868.

The annually recurring Exhibitions of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Ontario, have long been looked forward to as events of a more than ordinary importance; but this year it was feared, at one time, that owing to the rumored presence of the dreaded cattle plague an injurious effect had been produced, and the Exhibition would not be as good as usual in the show of cattle. The contrary, however, has been the result, and the show of cattle has been in advance of that of any previous year. In addition to a fine show of the native breeds, there were some of the finest imported animals probably to be found in America, and among them the splendid herd of Mr. COCHRANE, of Compton, Province of Quebec, who exhibited a beautiful animal, *Rosedale*, a young cow, for which he recently paid 1,000 guineas in England. Had she arrived on Monday instead of Thursday, she would have been the cynosure of all eyes, but the great crowd had gone away when she came on Thursday night.

The Exhibition, as you will understand, took place at Hamilton, commencing on Tuesday last—Wednesday, however, being the opening day. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor arrived by a special train in the morning, and was met by the Mayor and Corporation and the local committee, both of which bodies presented him with a congratulatory address. The reception was hearty, and a large crowd was assembled on the platform of the railway as the train came up. His Excellency, after the reception, was driven in the carriage of the member of the House of Commons for the city, accompanied by the Mayor and the Warden of the County, through the principal streets, preceded by a band of music and followed by a long train of other carriages, to the Exhibition ground, but the formal opening was dispensed with. As this was Lieut.-Gov. HOWLAND's first public appearance since his appointment, all should have joined heartily in doing him honor, but unfortunately he being an American by birth, and the fact that many regard him as a political traitor and still call him such, had the effect of dampening the enthusiasm of the people. Why there should be such a feeling it is not easy to divine; yet I find that it prevails mostly among those of Canadian birth, some of whom are jealous, and think it was too much to elevate an American instead of a Canadian. This miserable feeling had the effect of preventing a proper demonstration at the Exhibition; but on his arrival the Lieutenant-Governor was received with a perfect ovation, and handsomely entertained during the two days he remained. He held a grand *levée* on Thursday afternoon, and was afterward entertained at a lunch by Hon. ISAAC BUCHANAN, and he left for home the same evening. Other distinguished guests had been invited, but only the Premier of Ontario, Hon. JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Hon. W. MCDOWALL, Minister of Public Works, were present. All the members of the Ontario Cabinet were expected, but as the Parliamentary excursion to the Lake Superior mining regions only returned on Wednesday, they were prevented getting to Hamilton in time.

The Exhibition was a great success, and in many respects an improvement upon previous ones. The quality of everything shown was good, particularly in the cattle, horse and sheep departments. The show of Herefords and one or two other kinds was of a superior character, while the sheep were first-class in every kind. Pigs were less numerous than usual, but they composed some very fine breeds. Of poultry there was a large show, and never before was seen at a Provincial Exhibition so many agricultural implements. The great attraction in this department was the reapers and mowers, several of them combined. They were justly admired, for they were an exhibition in themselves. In other farming implements there was a large variety, and very many plows, but few harrows. The improvements effected in agricultural implements within the past few years in Ontario is truly remarkable; as indeed may also be said of agriculture itself. I can remember when nearly every implement shown at our Exhibitions was of American manufacture, but now we are content with the American patent and manufacture ourselves. At Dundas, Oshawa, Newcastle and other points, there are some large manufactories for such implements, and they bid fair to increase. One American reaping-machine was exhibited, but merely to show what could be done, the machine having been in use for some time.

If the snow was good in stock and implements, it was equally so in grain, root crops, fruit and vegetables. There were thirteen competitors for the Canada Company's prize of $100 to the best 25 bushels of white Winter wheat, and the fortunate man was a Mr. HAMILTON, who lives a few miles west of Hamilton. It was not an extraordinary sample, but the judges regarded it as very good. Of other grains, there were some good samples of barley and oats; and as for roots, the mangels and squashes were enormous; but the potatoes, notwithstanding the dry Summer, were about the best ever exhibited, and the samples unusually numerous. The show of fruit was capital, apples, pears and grapes being in great abundance, but peaches and plums were rather limited. A better show of apples need not have been desired, and the competition was rather keen. Several samples of native wine were exhibited in the fruit department, and they were excellent. The wine-making business in Ontario is becoming quite extensive. At Cookstown, a few miles from here, there is a large vineyard; another at Lumsley, near Hamilton, and two or three in the immediate vicinity of that city. The various kinds are manufactured by all, and the samples shown at the Exhibition prove that wine can be made as well and profitably here as elsewhere.

The industrial department was the most extensive, and embraced everything in the useful line from the cotton-gin to a thimble. The carding machinery has never been excelled anywhere, and the goods manufactured, such as cottons, worsteds and knitted work, were of the very best. The Great Western Railway Company exhibited a new and improved passenger car, which was the wonder and admiration of all; they also exhibited a good deal of heavy iron and brass work for locomotives; but the judges were either incompetent or partial, when they gave a first prize for brass and copper work to the Company, instead of a firm from this city. Musical instruments were not numerous; they embraced pianos, organs and melodeons, some of them very good indeed. In stoves there was a good show. The saddlery was beyond all precedent, and formed quite a feature in the exhibition.

The fine-arts department was better than usual, and brought out an immense number of portraits. The collection was really good, but there are complaints among competitors of unfairness on the part of the judges. The whole of the interior or industrial department was better than on former occasions.

I had almost forgotten to speak of the horses, which were very numerous, particularly in the roadster class. The show of draught horses was also large, but there was a deficiency in blood horses. Mr. COCHRANE exhibited a span of beautiful imported Suffolk Punch mares, and a stallion of the same class was also there. It is seldom that such a sight is seen as the horse ring at the Hamilton Exhibition presented on Thursday, between 10 o'clock and noon. It was a scene worthy the pencil of ROSA BONHEUR.

RUMORED MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTY.

It is quite current that the Dominion Cabinet is in trouble. The appointment of Mr. HOWLAND and the loss of a seat for West York have had a great effect upon the Ministry, and now they find it very difficult to find any one suitable for the vacancies, which it is considered about time to fill up. A crisis may come sooner than many people think. Sir JOHN was so deep in trouble that he had to decline going to the Provincial Exhibition, although he had telegraphed he would certainly be there. Mr. MCDOUGALL is here now, intent upon sounding some Reformer to join him in the Cabinet. It is thought that Mr. MAGILL, of Hamilton, will be asked.

Soldiers' Democratic Club in New-Orleans.

Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN has been elected President of the New-Orleans Ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Democratic Club. He was present at the meeting for organization and selection of officers, and made a speech, to which the *Crescent* alludes as follows:

"Gen. STEEDMAN next took the floor, and delivered a speech, every glorious word of which we wish could be inscribed in letters of light before the eyes of every man in the country. There was a fervor, an earnestness about the gallant veteran which seemed to infuse itself into the entire assemblage, and called forth deafening tumults of applause. And when, with an eloquence more than natural, after alluding to the impositions practiced by the Board of Registration, he said, in substance: 'Why, gentlemen, under the rules these Registrars have recently adopted, they would exclude me, they would exclude two-thirds of you from voting. We must let them understand that we cannot forbear forever. We must do this thing peaceably if we can, but (with terrible emphasis) forcibly if we must; and if necessary we will march in solid phalanx to the polls on the 3d of November next.' When, we say, the General uttered these words, they appeared to come from the very depth of his heart, and there came in response so wild an outburst of enthusiasm that the silent street without reëchoed far and near with the sound."

RELIGIOUS.

Episcopal Diocese of Missouri—Letter of Acceptance of Rev. C. F. Robertson, Bishop Elect.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1868.

To Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, D.D., Rev. M. Schuyler, D.D., and Rev. Ed. F. Berkley, D. D., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have received at your hands the communication informing me of my election to the Episcopate of the diocese of Missouri, in which also, in very kind terms you urge upon me an acceptance of the trust. My first, and perhaps, under the circumstances not unnatural, impulse was to shrink in dismay from the assumption of so momentous a responsibility. But, having humbly sought the guidance of God's Holy Spirit, and availed myself of the counsel of pious and competent friends, I am become persuaded that there is but one course open before me. And I, therefore, with earnest prayers for God's blessing upon the decision now made, accede to the unanimous desire of the Convention, and hereby express my readiness to accept the Episcopate of Missouri offered me, through you, by the Convention of that diocese.

The unexpectedness of the summons, the kindly feeling which I am assured marked the proceedings of the Convention, and the unanimity with which, at length, the choice was made, are circumstances which encourage in me the belief, that the issue having been of God's ordering, will be further blessed by Him in its remotest results. And they also lead me to the confident hope that, although I am now a stranger to you, I shall not only be received by the diocese, if its choice shall be ratified by the Church at large, with cordiality, but experience in the discharge of my duties the forbearing kindness and cheerful coöperation of which the consciousness of my many deficiencies, no less than a proper view of the responsibilities of the office, make me sensible that I shall greatly need. And above all, I shall need, what the Christian consideration of the diocese will kindly accord me, the fervent and united and continued prayers of all the faithful, that the work for Christ and his Church in Missouri may be greatly prospered in my hands; and that, if God so will, I may, with the sympathy and help of my brethren of the clergy and the laity, be the humble and unworthy means of setting forward the Kingdom of our blessed Redeemer, amid all the inviting openings and opportunities which the vast diocese presents.

Earnestly imploring the richest blessing of the Great Head of the Church on all the clergy and congregations of the diocese, and on yourselves personally, I am, very faithfully, your friend and brother,

C. F. ROBERTSON.

Important Action of the American Tract Society.

The American Tract Society, of Boston, held an important meeting in Boston on Thursday. The meeting was very fairly attended, quite a number of members from the West being present, and some four hours were spent in discussing a resolution proposed by the Executive Committee, declaring the agreement of union made last February with the New-York Society rescinded. Some of the speakers thought that it would be well to make one more trial, by a committee of reference, to see if the two Societies could not do their work together and in harmony, but the prevailing opinion was that the plan of union had proved a failure, and that the sooner separation was decided upon the better. The resolution decreeing a rescinding of the February agreement, by which the Boston Society gave up the custom of appealing to the churches for contributions in consideration of the transfer of the business done in books, &c., by the New-York Society in Boston, was finally adopted with only one or two negative votes. This places the Boston Society back where it was before the agreement now rescinded was entered into, and the Executive Committee were instructed to at once take the necessary measures for carrying on all the operations and business of the Society on the old plan and basis.

OBITUARY.

Death of Geo. W. Jamieson, the Actor.

Mr. GEORGE W. JAMIESON, the actor, was run over by the Hudson River express train going north, at Yonkers, last evening, and instantly killed. He was a native of Scotland, and about 56 years old. His first appearance in New York was effected in 1857, at the Bowery, and he has been more or less identified with theatrical enterprises here ever since that time. He was quite a good character actor. His representation of the character of *Old Pete*, in BOUCICAULT's "Octoroon," at the Winter Garden some seven or eight years ago, was especially notable, and gained considerable reputation for him. He was married, and leaves, we believe, a family.

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Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ladies' French Walking Boots—At BURT'S, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HUNTLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. W. A. W. Mayben, DU BOIS SMITH to FLORENCE, eldest daughter of Richard H. Huntley, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

DUNCAN.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, at the residence of his mother, ROBERT P. DUNCAN, aged 37 years, grandson of the late Robert Pettigrew, of this City.

Notice of the funeral will appear to-morrow.

GREGORY.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, ROBERT A. GREGORY, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 383 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

JUDAH.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, HENRIETTA B. JUDAH, daughter of the late Benjamin S. and Elizabeth Judah.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, S. B. Helbert Judah, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 126 Waverley-place, on Monday, Oct. 5, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

QUARRY.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 2, JAMES QUARRY, in the 60th year of his age.

TRUE.—On Friday, Oct. 2, SARAH T., the beloved wife of Charles F. True, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 61 West 18th-st., on Sunday at 12 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed thence to Factoryville, Staten Island.

WALKER.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, ISAAC WALKER, in the 83d year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 146 5th-av., on Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN LAW REVIEW.

No. 1, Vol. III., published Oct. 1.

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I. Lord Brougham. II. The Erie Railroad Row. III. Digest of the English Law Reports for May, June and July, 1868. IV. Selected Digest of State Reports. V. Book Notices. VI. List of New Law Books published in England and America since July 1, 1868. VII. Summary of Events.

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POLITICAL.

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POLITICAL NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU,
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FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
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CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron.) Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of genuine has PERUVIAN SYRUP (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. EXAMINE THE BOTTLE BEFORE PURCHASING.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
Office No. 28 Pine-st.,
Will sell on Oct. 6, 1868, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee,
The valuable lot of land, with improvements, known as No. 32 Rutgers-st.
For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

DR. KIMBELL, CHIROPODIST, CURES corns, bunions, bad nails and ulcerated toes, without pain, at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Prices less than on Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS AND ULCERATED toes cured without pain by Dr. KIMBALL, at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Dr. Kimball's Chiropean Salve cures corns, bunions, &c. Price $1; by mail, $1 16.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEBREW CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, the object of which is to compare the true teachings of the Bible with the doctrine of the Jewish Church, to point out to the Jews their error, and to lead them to Christ their Messiah. All are invited.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—THE CONSECRATION of the Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., recently bought by the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, formerly in Walker-st., will take place SUNDAY, Oct. 4. Sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ADELBERG, of Albany, and at 7½ P. M. by G. F. KROTEL, D. D., of the Church of the Holy Trinity of this City.

GRACE CHAPEL, 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD will take charge of this Church (D. V.,) on SUNDAY, Oct. 4. Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, at 7½ P. M. The regular afternoon services, with an address to the young, will commence at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (PROtestant Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—SUNDAY services, A. M. 10½, P. M. 3½. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach. Strangers invited and furnished with seats. Persons wishing pews can select them at the Church on Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

GREENE-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., subject—*True Holiness*; and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject—*The Power of Christ's Resurrection*, followed by the usual prayer meeting. All are invited. Seats free.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by Baptist laymen. Speakers for SUNDAY, Messrs. J. G. SHELDRAKE and PETER BALEN. Singing under the direction of Mr. G. W. HILLMAN. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, No. 1,329 Broadway, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—The Rector, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. E. CORNWALL, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible Class for the Blind at 9½ A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector, Rev. S. F. HOLMES, Assistant. Sixteenth anniversary sermon SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes. At 7½ P. M. the sermon by Rev. SYLVANUS REED will be interpreted in the sign language.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PULPIT services as usual at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The one hundredth dedication anniversary will be held Oct. 30.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises and short addresses from 3 to 4 o'clock. Friends of the cause are invited to attend.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN, TRANCE speaker, will address the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects by the audience. Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at 3 in the side room. Sociable TUESDAY EVENING at 8.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal-st.—Rev. THEO. A. EATON, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCCURDY will preach at morning service, and it is expected that the Rev. Dr. LAMSON, of Paris, will preach at evening service. Strangers cordially welcomed.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.—Services SUNDAY, 4th inst., by the Pastor Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. S. R. ADELBERG, President of New-York Ministerium, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall, Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½. Evening at 7½. Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SISTER BENSON WILL PREACH ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, and Brother BROWN in the EVENING on the *Kingdom of God Soon to be Set Up*, at the Second Advent meeting, corner of Allen and Grand sts., New-York. Meeting also in the MORNING.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

THE GREAT DAY OF GOD.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Opening of the Sixth Seal*—Rev. VI., 12–17.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL)—West 41st-st., near 6th-av. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School in the Chapel at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D. Pastor. Chapel corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av. Bible class at 9 A. M. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2½ and preaching at 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, will preach in the morning; Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., in the evening.

REV. WM. M. PUNSHON, A. M.—THIS celebrated English orator will lecture at the Academy of Music, this City, next THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8. Tickets $1. Reserved seats. For sale at No. 200 Mulberry-st.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING—CANAL-ST. Church, No. 17 Greene-st., at 12 M. All are invited. This meeting is growing daily in interest. Ladies who may be on Canal-st. or Broadway at Noon, and have a few minutes to spare are specially invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ on *Joyfulness*, and at 7½ a sermon on an important subject. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. F. C. DUTCHER will preach in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, MASONIC Rooms, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Services, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning, Rev. J. F. POTTER; afternoon, Rev. S. F. DUNHAM.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVenteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach in this Church at 10½ o'clock and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER 34TH-ST. and Broadway.—Farewell address of the Superintendent on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 and 2 o'clock.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach (weather permitting) on Paradise-square, in front of the Ladies' Mission, at 4 o'clock. All classes are invited.

REV. F. F. FORD WILL PREACH AT the Central Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Oct. 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor. Evening sermon especially to young men.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (EPISCOpal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE J. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission, Services SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND.—PREACHing at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Soul rest.* At 7½ o'clock P. M., on *We preach Jesus.*

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY at the Westminster Church on 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. J. M. FORBES, D. D., WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4. Service begins at 7½.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 3, 1868.

$80,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110¼	100 Adams Ex.. bet. call	52½
10,000 do	110½	200 Wells-Fargo Ex	31
36,000 5-20s, C, '65	110½	100 do b10	31
40,000 do	110⅜	10 American Ex	49
15,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108⅜	10 Mer. U. Ex	23¾
		100 do ....2d call	23½
10,000 do	108½	100 N. Y. C. R. b30	128⅜
5,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '68	108⅜	1400 do	128¼
36,000 5-20s, C, '67	108½	600 Erie R	48⅝
10,000 do	108⅜	800 do	48¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, exc.	70¾	100 do b15	49
10,000 Tenn. ss. new	69½	13 Del. & Hud. Canal	129
10,000 do ....2d call	69¾	7 do	123¼
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, ex in.	66	200 Reading R	95½
26,000 do	66⅛	200 do s10	95¾
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new	65⅜	200 do	95¾
20,000 do b10	65½	100 do ....2d call	95¾
8,000 do ....2d call	66	200 do b10	95½
24,000 do	66⅛	1000 do	95¾
6,000 Erie 4th Mort	89	100 do b10	96
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, O. Bs	115	500 do b30	96⅛
7,000 Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	115	40 Bos., Hart. & Erie	23
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M	84	100 Mich. Cen	119
6,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	100 Mich. S. & N. I	84
10,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M Prf	84¼	200 do	84¼
		300 Ill. Cen. R	147½
1,000 Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94¾	54 do	147⅜
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	94	300 Clev & Pitts	86
13,000 O. & M. 1st M	94¾	50 Chi. & N.W. Pf	89
20 Bk. of Commerce	129	10 do	88¾
5 Fourth N. Bk	105¼	100 Chic. & R. I	103¼
18 West. U. Tel	34¾	100 do	103¼
12 do	34¾	100 Mil. & St. P b30	94
150 Mariposa Prf	15	100 do ....bet. call	93
400 do ....bet. call	15	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf s3	93¼
745 Pacific Mail	114	100 do	93
450 do	114¼	500 Tol., W. & W	69
200 do s60	113¾	400 P., Ft. W. & C	109¼
200 do	114⅛	200 do s30	109½
2200 do	114⅛	100 do	109¼
100 do	114⅛	200 do b15	109¼
60 do	114⅛	200 do b15	109⅜
50 do ....2d call	115½	100 Morris & Es	85½
200 do	116	200 O. & Miss. R	28⅜
		100 H. & St. J. R. Pf	89
		16 Chi. & Alton R	150

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$72,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C	113¾	500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	110⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s '81, R	112⅛	50,000 do	110½
5,000 5-20s, C, '68	108⅝	105,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108¼
20,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '63	112⅞		
50,000 do	113	45,000 5-20s, C. '67 ....b3	108⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	69⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	93¾
100 Adams Ex s30	52½	100 do	93½
100 do	52⅜	100 do	93¼
100 Canton Co c	47½	100 do b30	94
100 Quicksilver c	21¾	100 P., F. W. & C. ex div.	109¼
600 Mariposa Prf	15	100 [illegible]	28⅞
100 do b3	15	100 Mich. S. & N. I	83¾
100 do	15	100 do c	83⅞
800 do	15⅛	800 Clev. & Pitts. ex div	85⅞
50 Pacific Mail	114	600 do b30	86¼
100 do b30	114¼	200 do c	85⅞
630 do	113¾	200 Clev. & To b30	101½
200 do c	113¾	400 do c	101⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R b3	128⅜	100 do	101¼
500 Erie R	49	100 do b3	101¼
100 Hud. River R	139	600 C., R. I. & P	103¼
100 Mer. U. Ex	24¼	100 do c	103¼
1500 Reading R	95⅜	200 Chi. & N. W b10	88½
600 do b3	96	400 do c	88¼
400 do c	95⅞	600 do	88⅜
1000 do b30	96⅛	800 do	88⅝
600 do b3	95⅞	500 do	88⅜
800 do	95⅞	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf	88¾
10 B. & B. Associat'n	108⅛	400 do b3	89
100 To... W. & W	69¾	300 do	89

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

13,000 N. Car. 6s., ex c	66⅛	1500 Reading R	95¾
150 Adams Ex. Co	52½	200 do	95⅝
10 Mer. U. Ex	23½	200 do b5	95¾
400 Mar. Prf	15⅜	200 do s30	95⅝
500 do b3	15¼	200 do s30	95¾
100 do b30	15½	200 do	95⅝
100 U. S. Ex	45⅞	100 Tol., W. & W	69¼
100 Quicksilver	21¾	600 P., Ft. W. & C. ex d	109⅛
800 Pac. Mail	116⅛	100 do	109½
600 do s60	116	100 M. S. & N. I	84½
900 do	116¼	200 do	84¼
500 do b3	116⅛	200 do c	84¼
100 do b30	116⅛	100 Ohio & M. R c	28⅜
200 do c	116⅛	100 do	28⅜
2500 N. Y. Cen. R	129	600 Cleve. & Pitts., ex d	86
1000 Erie R b3	49	400 do	86¼
800 do	48⅞	400 Chic., R. I. & Pa	103⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Prf	89⅞	1100 do	103¼
100 Chi. & N. W	88⅝		

SATURDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

The sales of Gold ranged 139⅞@140⅛@140 ℔ cent. as compared with 139⅞ ℔ cent. at the regular close of business on Friday night. The market of the day was generally disposed to steadiness, and occasionally looked firm. The Gold for Cash delivery was less abundant than on Thursday and Friday, and balances were carried over at from 4 to 6 ℔ cent. per annum interest. The quotation for Gold for Monday's delivery at the close of business, was 140 ℔ cent. Bills on London were steady at 108⅞ ℔ cent., 60 days, and 109½ ℔ cent. for short sight. The Gold Customs of the week are $2,408,429. The amount of Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury, $159,169. The receipts from California, $410,435. The Exports to Europe, $283,123. The Banks lose, on the averages of the week, $846,148 in Specie and $3,347,129 in Greenbacks, temporarily withdrawn by some of the Stock Brokers and locked up for effect on the Stock Exchange markets. We learn that the whole amount thus withdrawn, and which failed to produce the depression on the Railway shares which the parties to the operation anticipated, was restored to the Banks this afternoon. The Bank averages show a decrease in the general line of deposits of $7,149,157, and a decrease in Loans of $1,719,676.

The Money Market returned to ease of supply early in the afternoon, although the rate of 7 ℔ cent. was fairly maintained until most of the Brokers had made up their Bank accounts. The offers of Money at a lower rate, later in the day, induced a firmer bidding for the Public Funds of the United States, which closed at a general advance on the prices of Friday.

The Railway Share market was firm through the greater part of the dealings of the day, and an active business was done on the New-York, Reading and Western Roads, at the full rates of Friday on most descriptions, and at a further advance on Reading and some of the Western Roads. New-York Central was also firm after 1 o'clock at 129 ℔ cent. On the Miscellaneous [illegible] an excited movement in Pacific Mail, which carried up the price to 119 ℔ cent., a sudden rise on the previously stiff rates, of *six per cent.* The flurry in the Stock is supposed to relate to the approaching annual meeting of the Company, and, it may be, a contest for the control of the administration.

No Afternoon Boards were held on the Exchange. The following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, about 5 o'clock P. M., as compared with Friday night. The Gold Room was firm at 140⅛ ℔ cent.:

	Fri.	Sat.
United States 10-40s	104⅛	104⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅝
American Gold Coin	139⅞	140⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅛	69⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	53⅛	53⅜
Missouri Bonds	92	92
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	66⅛
New-York Central	128⅜	128⅞
Erie Railway	49⅛	48⅞
Reading Railway	95⅛	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅛	103⅛
Northwest Common	88⅛	88⅞
Northwest Preferred	88⅞	89⅛
Michigan Southern	83⅞	84⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅛	110
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅛	86⅛
Pacific Mail Company	113⅛	118
St. Paul Preferred	93⅛	93⅛
St. Paul Common	93⅛	93⅞
Toledo and Wabash	60	60⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	112⅜	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111
6s 1,000, 1881	113⅛	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	105	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	104⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	110¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	104⅛	6s Currency	99

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	108½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100½
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal. 1870	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1872	100½	Illinois War Loan	100½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1874	100	Indiana 5 ℔ cents	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1875	100	Michigan 7 ℔ c. War L.	100½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1877	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	70
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1878	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. new bds	69⅝
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal. 1874	96	Virginia 6s., ex c	53½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	53⅜
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	Georgia 6s	78
Illinois C. bonds 1880	100½	Georgia 7s, new bds	91
Ill. reg., 1860	100½	North Carolina 6s	66⅜
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft. '60	100½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	65⅝
Ill. 6s. con., '79 aft. 1862	100½	Missouri 6s	91½
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	100½	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	91
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100½	California 7s	133
		Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	East River	102
Mechanics'	129	Nassau	106
America	145	Shoe and Leather	120
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	128
North River	108	Marine	150
Fulton	150	Atlantic	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Importers' & Trad's	128
Leather Manuf's	180	Park	150
Seventh Ward	112	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100½
State of New-York	118	Central National	108½
American Exchange	120½	Fourth National	105¾
Chatham	145	Ninth National	109½
Bank of N. America	109½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	126	Gal. & Chi. extended	101
Erie 1st M. Ex	105	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Buf., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	91	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s	94
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-'70	101	Morris & Essex 2d M	87
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	114	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	84	Cleve. & P. 3d M	90
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1875	116½	Cleve. & P. 4th M	77
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	101
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc	91
Gen. 7 ℔ cent. conv	95	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Gen. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	95
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	101	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102½
Lack. & West'n. bds	96½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	96½
Tol. & W. 1st M	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	93¾
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	91	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. dv.	91
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	76	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $859,200 94; for Customs, $230,000; Gold Notes, $25,000. Total payments, $1,153,065 78; balance, $94,961,099 10.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Oct. 2, 1868, was $4,330,618.

The September traffic of the Chicago and Northwest Road amounts to $1,518,483, a gain of $69,540 on the same month last year.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for the years ending April 30, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From freight	$4,124,692 99	$4,216 911 36
From passengers	1,543,714 15	1,482,506 92
From mails, &c	414,730 91	455,228 97
Total	$6,083,138 05	$6,154,647 25
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of track	$845,254 72	$682,125 17
Repairs of bridges	36 526 10	14,412 55
Repairs of buildings	84,275 32	67,104 16
Repairs of fences	4,096 18	10,039 18
Repairs of docks	5,917 15	9,682 31
Repairs of locomotives	328,646 48	365,139 55
Repairs of cars	364,245 16	405,006 26
Loss and damage	40,901 99	39,196 02
Fuel consumed	254,393 28	296,697 80
Stationery	28 248 10	28,832 25
Oil and waste	85,894 40	69,271 55
Foreign agencies	15,090 52	20,369 09
Train service	174,824 02	187,676 86
Engine service	240,750 66	258,128 87
Station service	312,280 25	312,987 78
Water service	33,766 70	42,084 01
Ferriage	40,379 15	65,955 21
General expenses	197,903 94	190,456 93
Total	$3,093 574 07	$3,067,165 55
Earnings less expenses	$2,989,563 98	$3,087,481 70
Add balance April 30, 1867		1,905 496 00
Trustees Quincy and Chicago Railroad		24,571 74
Interest and exchange		43,081 39
Total		$5,060,630 83
From which deduct:		
Rent of tracks	$10,970 00	
Interest on bonds	363,554 93	
Taxes, State and County	128,305 90	
Taxes National, dividends	197,205 00	
Taxes National, manufactures and earnings	71 231 20	
Transfer office expenses	1,000 00	
Dividend May 15, 1867	519,950 00	
Dividend Sept. 15, 1867	519,950 00	
Distribution of stock, Sept. 15, 1867	2,079,800 00	
Dividend, March 16, 1868	627,195 00	
Forty-five C., B, and Q. bonds purchased for sinking fund	49,500 00	—4,568 662 03
Leaving balance to credit of income account April 30, 1868		$491,968 80

The gross earnings of the road (including interest and exchange, $43,081 39) have been $6,197,728 64; and the ordinary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, including taxes, State and county, the tax on the manufacture of cars and tax on dividends, and rent of tracks, depots, &c., $3,475,877 65—leaving for interest and dividends during the year $2,721,850 99; to which add surplus from the former year ($1,930,067 74) and the balance to credit of income account, but for payment of dividends and interest, would have been $4,651,918 73. The amount paid for dividends during the year has been $1,667,095; for interest, $363,554 93; stock distribution, $2,079,800; expended for bonds for sinking fund, $49,500; total, $4,159,949 93, leaving balance to credit of income at the close of the year $491,968 80, exclusive of the amount paid into the sinking fund up to that time, viz.: $878,225 99.

The Company have 122 locomotives, 55 passenger, 80 baggage, mail and express, 1 pay, 1,817 house, freight and cattle, 555 platform and coal, 49 drovers' and conductors', 40 gravel and dirt, 2 tool, 1 piledriving, 99 rubble, 123 hand and 2 wrecking cars.

Number of miles run by locomotives with passenger trains, 710,560; with freight trains, 1,225,100; with miscellaneous trains, 712,894. Total miles run, 2,648,554. Average cost per mile run, 26.18 cents.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 908,038; of these, 43,730 were through, and 864,308 way. Of the through passengers, 24,873 went west, and 18,857 east. Of the way passengers, 434,105 went west, and 430,203 east. Total carried west, 458,978; do. east, 449,060. Total mileage of passengers, 39,781,829. Average do., 43.81. Earnings per passenger per mile, 3.727 cents.

The whole tonnage moved over the entire line during the year, exclusive of Company's freight, was 937,489; of which 428,906 tons were moved westward, and 508,583 tons eastward. Total number of tons moved one mile, 132,435,027. Average earnings per ton per mile, 3.20 cents. Company's freight moved, 126,915 tons; do. moved one mile, 8,236,739. Total tonnage, including Company's freight, 1,064,404; do. moved one mile, 140,671,766.

General Account.

Capital stock	$12,544,030 00
Funded debt (see Bond list)	5,218,750 00
Amounts due under decree of Court foreclosing the mortgage on the Northern Cross Railroad not yet called for by the bondholders, and therefore retained by order of the Court	270,000 00
Unclaimed dividends	2,853 00
Unpaid accounts and pay-rolls	296,850 02
Due agents and connecting roads	83,099 82
Sinking fund	878,225 99
Balance to credit of income account	491,968 80
Total	$19,785,777 63
Construction	$14,507,344 47
Equipment	3,205,407 62
Due on Northern Cross Railroad	270,000 00
Materials on hand	440,151 05
Pullman Palace Car Company Stock—$72,300	48,200 00
Steam ferry and other boats	45,456 91
Burlington Depot grounds and accretions	126,137 55
Chicago teams for transferring freight	4,500 00
Monthly traffic accounts and bills receivable	307,817 97
Burlington and Missouri River Railroad preferred stock, five instalments	209,649 01
Due from agents and connecting roads	64,435 65
Deposits in New-York, Boston and treasury	285,012 54
Deposits with Trustees' Sinking Fund	231,864 86
Total	$19,785,777 63

The Directors chosen at the annual meeting June 24, 1868, are as follows:

President—JAMES F. JOY.

Directors—Erastus Corning, James F. Joy, Chauncey S. Colton, John C. Green, Nathaniel Thayer, John M. Forbes, Sidney Bartlett, John W. Brooks, Robert S. Watson, William Boott and John N. Denison.

Chairman of Board—John N. Denison.

General Superintendent—Robert Harris.

Secretary and Treasurer—Amos. T. Hall.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says of the coal trade of the week:

"The market has been very unsettled during the past week, and prices have not become fixed, very few sales having been made. As we predicted, coal advanced largely at the Scranton sale, and chiefly owing to the reasons which we then stated. On the 1st inst. drawbacks on Anthracite coal shipped from Port Richmond to points east of New-Brunswick and south of Cape Henry were decreased 25c. ℔ ton on each size, this being equivalent to an increase in tolls of that amount. The higher rates of tolls and greater cost of coal at the mines will not only cause a still further advance at this port, but will have the same tendency at all other shipping points. The eastern consumers will have to bear the greatly increased rates of coastwise freights, besides the other additions. The tonnage of all the leading avenues to market is rapidly advancing over that of last year, and now bids fair to be over a million of tons, which will probably not more than meet the demand."

Current rates of Coastwise Freight from Port Richmond for week ending Oct. 1:

Bangor	$3 30@3 35	Nantucket	$3 30
Calais	3 50	New-Bedford	2 75
Machiasport	3 50	Plymouth	3 35
Portland	3 @3 40	Provincetown	3 50
Saco	4 10	Roxbury	3 55
Portsmouth	3 25@3 40	Salisbury	3 50
Dover	3 75	Salem	3 25@3 40
Amesbury Point	3 75	Newport	2 75
Beverley	3 75	Providence	2 75@2 95
Boston	3 30@3 40	Greenport	2 75
Charlestown	3 30@3 40	Norwich	2 75
Cohasset Narrows	3 40	New-London	2 70
Old Cambridge	4 00	Harlem	1 45
Cambridgeport	4 00	New-York	1 30@1 45
Danversport	3 30@3 40	Sag Harbor	2 75
Dorchester	3 30	Spuyten Duyvel	1 45
East Cambridge	3 30	Williamsburg	1 35
Fair Haven	3 75	Jersey City	1 40
Fall River	3 40	Washington	1 50
Gloucester	3 40@3 50	Alexandria	1 80
Hingham	3 35@3 40	Fredericksburg	2 20
Lynn	3 30@3 40	Charleston	2 00
Lawrence	3 40	Wilmington, Del	1 00
Newburyport	3 60		

The Albany *Argus* of this morning says:

The following canal-boats passed Fultonville during twenty-fours ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 2, 1868:

Corn—Star No. 2, Buffalo; Chas. E. Paige, Buffalo; Kalamazoo, Buffalo; C. K. Tinney, Oswego; Willard Johnson, Buffalo; Giles Hawley, Buffalo; Royal Arch, Buffalo; M. W. Evans, Buffalo; Anwaga, Buffalo; J. J. Perry, Jr., Buffalo; W. P. Hinkley, Buffalo; Norman, Buffalo; Edward Fisk, Buffalo; G. V. Seldon, Buffalo; O. H. Doolittle, Buffalo; D. Howard, Buffalo.

Wheat—N. J. Dunlap, Buffalo; W. H. Houghton, Oswego; Maggie, Buffalo; A. M. Pomeroy, Buffalo; Fred. Wyker, Buffalo; Allie Witter, Buffalo; H. H. Chadwick, Buffalo; D. A. Brown, Oswego; Rockaway, Buffalo; F. C. Reed, Buffalo; Cora Bell, Buffalo; Van Buren and Noble, Buffalo; Major Goodsell, Buffalo; Cora Hunt, Buffalo, L. Hamill, Oswego.

Oats—Terrible, Buffalo; Geo. J. Marsh, Buffalo; A. Sherwood, Lockport; A. M. Gray, Buffalo; Galena, Buffalo; Henry L. Wigus, Buffalo; Pennsylvania, Buffalo.

Barley—Irving Merry, Oswego; Anna, Oswego.

Rye—Geo. W. Knowles, Buffalo.

Lumber—Jerome Paige, Rome; E. Crandall, Olean; Gertrude, Olean; Emu, Boonville; J. Isabella, Oswego; Mary Leland, Lyons Falls; Thomas Baily, Oswego; L. E. Condee, Oswego; Winnie Bowley, Oswego; J. J. Tremain, Buffalo; S. Willard, Rome; J. P. Goodsell, Buffalo; Midnight, Oswego.

Staves—James Jackson, Jr., Buffalo; Monitor, Buffalo; John Tubbs, Buffalo; G. S. Cottman, Buffalo.

Salt—John H. Drake, Salina.

Coal—Major H. A. Barnum, Watkins.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., I have to say that a person who binds books or prints newspapers, books, cards, bill-heads or other articles, either to order or for general sale, and sells them either to the parties who order them, or to other parties, is liable, under the fourteenth section of the act of March 31, 1868, to a tax on his sales in excess of $1,250 per quarter. He is liable to the manufacturer's special tax if his sales exceed $1,000 per annum. Yours, respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

To. W. H. WATSON, Assessor Fourth District, Atlanta, Ga.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

APPEALS IN ADMIRALTY.

Judge NELSON has sent down from Cooperstown his decisions in the following admiralty cases heard by him on appeal in June last:

IMPORTANT TO COASTWISE STEAMERS—LOSS OF CARGO—STOWAGE—BURDEN OF PROOF.

John Mizer et al. vs. The Steamship Neptune—This was an appeal by the libelants from a decree of Judge Shipman's, dismissing the libel.

NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover damages for the loss of cargo shipped from Boston to New-York, Nov. 29, 1865. The cargo consisted of oil in casks. They were of various sizes, containing from eighty to three hundred gallons. The *Neptune*, a propeller, encountered on her voyage an unusually violent storm, which fully accounted for the damage within this exception in the bill of lading; and threw the onus on the shippers to establish carelessness or negligence of the master or owners, that led to the particular loss. This they attempted to do—first, by charging that the casks were badly stowed, and second, that they were stowed between decks, when they should have been stowed in the hold. As appears from the proofs, a large portion of the holds of these propellers is used for their engines, water, boilers, coal, &c., though there is some space left for freight. But much the greater part of the freight carried by them is carried between decks, or on the main deck, as it is called. This deck is constructed specially for the purpose of carrying freight. It is bulwarked entirely round and covered by the upper deck, and as completely protected from the weather, or storms, as if in the hold; and freight can be stowed in it as securely as if in the hold. It may, perhaps, require more care in the stowage of casks, and packages of this description, to prevent rolling in stormy weather, than if in the hold, the effect and tendency to disturb the cargo upon this deck being greater than below. I concur, therefore, with the Court below, that no fault is chargeable to the vessel in storing the oil on the between decks. There is much conflict of evidence in the case on the subject of the proper stowage of the casks, much more than should be expected from the intelligent shipmasters, and other experts, who have been examined; but, in this conflict, we are not disposed to overrule the conclusion of the learned Judge below, who has examined the case with great care and attention, on both points to which we have referred.

Decree below affirmed.

For libelants and appellants, Mr. Curtis and Messrs. Smith & Hulse; for appellees, Messrs. Benedict & Benedict.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMSHIPS—PASSENGER ACTS—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE.

The United States vs. The Steamship Manhattan.—This was an appeal on behalf of the United States from a decree made by Judge Blatchford, dismissing the libel. There were several cases brought against different steamers, all involving the same question, which are disposed of by this decision.

NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case is founded on the second section of the act of Congress passed March 3, 1855, which provides the mode and manner of the construction of berths in passenger vessels, and inflicts a penalty of five dollars for each passenger on board such vessel on the voyage. The fifteenth section of the act makes the vessel liable for these penalties as liens on the same. Among the defences set up is an exception to the libel, that the second section of the act does not apply to steamships, and on this ground the libel was dismissed by the Court below. We concur in this opinion. The tenth section provides that the "provisions, regulations, penalties and liens of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended, and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam;" and the spaces so appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so propelled and navigated is made subject to the inspection of the Collector of the port. It should be observed that the first section, which relates to the spaces to be appropriated to passengers, uses the term "any vessel," as does the second and other sections, without limiting the description to a sailing or steam vessel; and if this term, "any vessels" embraces steam vessels, and which position the libelants must maintain in order to succeed, then the tenth section is superfluous and unmeaning. Why apply the penalties applicable to this first section to steamboats, by special provision, if the term "any vessel" already embraced them? It would be unjust to impute such an absurdity to Congress. It is clear that the law-makers understood the act not to apply to steam vessels, unless where so expressed in terms. Decree below affirmed.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Simons; for appellees, Messrs. Owen, Nash & Gray.

TOWING CONTRACT—DAMAGES—MUTUAL FAULT.

Christopher Byrne vs. The Steamtug Quickstep.—This was an appeal by the claimants of the *Quickstep* from a decree made by Judge Shipman, which held the tug liable for a portion of the damages claimed by the libelant.

NELSON, C. J.—The libel is filed in this case by Byrne to recover damages for the loss of his canal-boat and cargo of corn, which the respondent undertook to tow from New-York to New-Brunswick, N. J. The Court below held that both the tug and tow were in fault under the circumstances in which the loss occurred, and divided the damages. The testimony is quite voluminous and conflicting, and the question one mainly of fact, with which we are not disposed to interfere, acquiescing in the decree below. Decree affirmed.

For libelant, Mr. Scudder; for appellant, Mr. Haskett.

COLLISION—DAMAGES TO A PASSENGER ON A FERRY-BOAT—MUTUAL FAULT—SPEED OF STEAMERS IN HARBOR.

Ann Cavan vs. Ferry-boat D. S. Gregory and the Steamboat George Washington.—This was an appeal by the owners of both the above vessels from a decree made by Judge Blatchford, awarding to the libelant $10,000 damages for injuries received by her in a collision between the two steamboats.

NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case, between the *D. S. Gregory* and *George Washington*, in which the libelant was seriously and permanently injured, occurred on the North River, off the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York side, between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday morning, the 16th September, 1866. The *Gregory* was a ferry-boat running from the foot of Montgomery-street, Jersey City, to the foot of Desbrosses-street aforesaid, and was on her way to the slip at this place when the collision occurred. The *Washington* was on an excursion trip, bound for Barclay-street, New-York, from a dock at the foot of Christopher-street, and thence down the Bay. The collision occurred in open day and clear weather, and the vessels were in full sight of each other. The *Washington* was moving straight down the river, on a range of about 200 yards from the docks on the New-York side, at the rate of twelve miles the hour. The *Gregory* was crossing the river somewhat diagonally, bearing northeasterly from her slip on the New-Jersey side to that on the New-York, at the rate of nine or ten miles; and, according to the clear weight of the proofs, each continued at this rate till the moment of the collision, which, of itself, is sufficient ground for pronouncing both vessels in fault. It is quite apparent that neither the pilot nor master of either vessel could have been taken by surprise at the meeting of the boats, as each must have seen plainly that the courses adopted and persevered in necessarily led to it. And it is equally apparent, on the proofs, that these courses were persevered in deliberately by the pilot and master of each, with the purpose of driving their adversary to change his course—on the part of the *Washington* to compel the *Gregory* to cross his stern—on the part of the *Gregory* to compel the *Washington* to pass his stern. In this view of the case, the correctness of which we cannot doubt, we shall not stop to inquire as to which vessel is most in fault, nor to point out upon the proofs wherein each was in fault, in other respects, than that stated above, though we are satisfied the task would not be a difficult one. The libelant was a passenger on the *Gregory*, on her way to the City of New-York to attend public worship, and while seated in the ladies' cabin received the injuries complained of. The bow of the *Washington* struck the ferry-boat on her port side, some few feet from the forward end of the cabin near where the libelant was seated, with such force as to go entirely through it, smashing the inside partition, separating it from the track of the wagon-way. The injury was of a most serious character, attended with great suffering and permanent disability to one of her limbs, besides very considerable expense and loss of service. Upon the whole, we are not inclined to interfere with the amount as fixed by the Court below, and direct the damages and costs to be apportioned equally between the two vessels. As both are responsible to the libelant, we also direct that in case of the inability of either to respond, the other shall be liable.

Decree below affirmed with the modifications stated.

For libelant; Mr. Van Santvoord and Mr. Adams; for the *Gregory*, Mr. Webster and Mr. Jackson; for the *George Washington*, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue and Cooke.

COLLISION—TOWBOAT—DAMAGES—THE GOLD QUESTION.

John Gordon and others vs. The Propeller Mary Vaughan and the Steamboat Telegraph.—This was a case in which all parties appealed from the decree of the District Court. The suit was brought to recover damages for injury to a cargo of corn on board of a canal-boat in tow of the *Mary Vaughan*, which was run into by the *Telegraph*. The case was tried before Judge BENEDICT, who held both vessels in fault, and referred it to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages. To the Commissioner's report, exceptions were taken which involved the gold question. The cargo was barley, which had been bought in Montreal and shipped by the libelants. They paid for it there at a gold rate and sought to recover the value of the portion lost by adding the premium on gold. But Judge BLATCHFORD held that they could only recover the number of dollars that it had cost, excluding the premium. Both parties appealed to this Court, the libelants on this question of damages, and the respondents on the merits of the collision.

NELSON, C. J.—This libel was filed by Gordon and others, to recover damages for the loss of a quantity of barley, shipped from Canada to New-York. The barley was in a canal boat at Troy, and taken in tow by the propeller *Mary Vaughan* for transportation to the City, and, as alleged in the libel, was lost by a collision through the carelessness and mismanagement of the navigation of the *Mary Vaughan* and the steamboat *Telegraph* on its way down the North River. The Court below, after a careful examination of the proofs, which are very voluminous, condemned the two vessels, and referred the case to a Commissioner, to hear evidence and report the amount of the damages. We concur in this decree as fully supported by the proofs. But, as at present advised, we are unable to concur in the rule adopted by the Court in the estimate of these damages. We agree that the value of the article at the port of shipment is the rule established by authority, but doubt as to the principle which has been adopted in carrying it into effect. The value of the barley at the time of the loss at Montreal was seventy cents per bushel, Canada currency. The estimate of value in the present case is according to this currency, denying the right to convert it into the currency of the United States, where the loss occurred and the damages are to be paid. The result is, upon this view, the owner and sufferer fails utterly in his indemnity, as at the time this barley was purchased and shipped $1 in Canada currency was equivalent to $2 16 in our currency. So much the purchaser had to pay of our currency per bushel. The indemnity is less than half the actual loss, according to the rule as applied in the case. So great an injustice, and such an inequitable result, would seem strongly to argue some defect in the principle as applied. At all events, before we can agree to it, we desire a further argument upon the point, and will hear the counsel in the case some day in the coming term of the Court.

For libelants, Mr. Lyon; for the *Vaughan*, Mr. Van Santvoord; for the *Telegraph*, Mr. Fitnian.

Charles E. Jayne et al. vs. The Steamboat Suffolk County.—This was an appeal by the *Suffolk County* from a decree made by Judge BETTS against her in favor of the libelants, who were owners of the steamtug *Joseph Baker*, which was injured in a collision with the *Suffolk County*.

NELSON, C. J.—The collision occurred in this case between the steamtug *Joseph Baker* and the steam ferry-boat *Suffolk County*, on the morning of the 27th of February, 1864, in broad daylight. Both boats were ascending the East River, on the New-York side, the tug ahead and furthest from shore. The collision took place between the foot of Jackson-street and Corlears' Hook or thereabouts. It is insisted on the part of the *Suffolk County* that the *Joseph Baker* made a rank sheer across her bows toward the New-York shore, which produced the collision. We think the clear weight of the evidence does not sustain this position; on the contrary, besides the testimony of the witnesses on this point, the wounds on the *Joseph Baker*, from the collision, bear strong proof against it. She was struck on the port side of her stern a glancing blow, which had the effect to change her head toward the New-York shore. The pilot of the *Seneca*, a Jackson-street ferry-boat, witnessed the collision in full sight, and states that the vessels were within twenty yards of each other when he first saw them; that the guard of the *Suffolk County* ran over the stern of the tug, and that as soon as she hit the joiner-work the blow turned her right across the bow of the other vessel. This witness also states that the tug had not sheered across the bows of the *Suffolk County* before the collision. After a full examination of the proofs in the case, we are entirely satisfied with the decree below and must affirm it.

For libelant, Messrs. Scudder & Carter; for appellant, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue & Cooke.

COLLISION.

Samuel Schuyler vs. The Propeller Corsica.—This was an appeal by the owners of the *Corsica* from a decision of Judge Benedict, holding her liable to the libelant, the owner of the steamtug *America*, for the damages occasioned by a collision between the two vessels.

NELSON, C. J.—The collision, in this case, occurred off the Battery, in the North River, near the Jersey shore, or about one-third of the way from it across the river, and opposite the Morris Canal basin, or coal wharfs near by, between the propeller *Corsica* and the steamer *America*, on the 9th of September, 1865. It took place in midday, in an open river, with clear weather and in plain sight of each other. The case has been ably and earnestly argued, as might well be expected from the character of the counsel, the amount of property concerned, and especially from the fact that it involves, to a considerable degree, the intelligence and skill of those in charge of the navigation of the vessels. We have studied the case, therefore, with a care and attention corresponding with its magnitude and the interests involved, and shall proceed to state in a few words the conclusions arrived at. The *Corsica* was descending the river, having come out of her dock next below the Jersey City Ferry, going out to sea, some three hundred yards off the Jersey shore—the *America* had come in from the East River, having rounded the Battery, and about off Castle Garden, shaped her course diagonally across the river to reach her dock at the foot of Sussex-street, on the Jersey shore, heading, however, somewhat south of it for the purpose of getting inside of vessels usually anchored outside or in front, and then moving along the shore or docks up to it. This was the relative position of the two vessels when they were discovered by the hands on board of each other respectively. The *America* had reached the middle of the river or thereabouts when this discovery was made. There is some conflict in the testimony as to the exact distance the *Corsica* was up the river above the *America* at this time—she was still descending on her track already stated, along the Jersey shore—but the better opinion, we think, is that she was some three or four times her length above the *America*. The *America* having continued a short distance on her course, apprehending danger in attempting to cross the bows of the *Corsica*, stopped and backed until she had sternway on in the water, which, upon the evidence, would, beyond all doubt, have avoided a collision; but, unfortunately, about the same time, or a little later, the *Corsica* starboarded her helm, turning her course eastward, directly toward the *America*, and leading inevitably to the disaster, her starboard bow striking against the starboard side of the *America* near her forward gangway, in an oblique direction, inflicting severe injury. The proof is clear that if the *Corsica* had kept her course down the shore, no collision could have taken place; and also, that there was room between her and the shore to have ported her helm, and to have passed even further inward. The error of the pilot and master of the *Corsica* consists in not observing the rule of navigation as established by law, that is, Article 14: "If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve a risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her starboard, shall keep out of the way of the other." Under this rule the burden of avoiding the collision rested upon the *America*, and she took the proper measures to have discharged this duty. Article 18 provides that when, by the above rules, one of the ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the next article, (19,) which provides, in obeying these rules, regard shall be had to all dangers of the navigation, and also to any special circumstances that may exist in the particular case, rendering a departure from them necessary to avoid immediate danger. The counsel for the *Corsica* has strongly urged that this vessel, under the existing circumstances, comes within the qualification, and that the pilot or master had a right to assume the *America* intended to cross his bows, in which event a collision would have certainly followed if the *Corsica* had not starboarded her helm. We do not doubt but that the pilot and master acted honestly under this belief when the order to starboard was given; but we cannot forget, and they should not have forgotten, that it was the duty of the *America* to give way, and that of their vessel to keep her course, and as there was opportunity for the *America* to take measures in fulfilment of this duty, it was a fault in the pilot and master not to have acted on this view. It was the departure from the rule that embarrassed the *America* and led to the disaster. Acting under the rule, and carrying out its injunction, she had disabled herself from remedying the error committed by the *Corsica*. She had stopped her headway, and was lying helpless in the water. Inasmuch as the movements she adopted, as we have seen, would have prevented the misfortune, to permit special circumstances in the case, to modify or render them inefficient, would be such an administration of the rules as would operate to entrap the responsible vessel. We have heretofore determined not to adopt the principle that exempts the master and owner, where the vessel is under the charge of a licensed pilot, as applied in some cases in the English Admiralty till otherwise instructed by the Supreme Court.

Decree below affirmed.

For libelant, Mr. Van Santvoord; for appellant, Mr. Lord.

A BATCH OF COMMERCIAL DECISIONS.

We publish this morning a number of legal decisions of more than ordinary interest to the commercial community. They are decisions made by Judge NELSON in the Circuit Court of the United States, on appeals from the District Court in this district.

The first one is an action against a steam propeller for damage to cargo which she was bringing from Boston to this port. The vessel met with a severe storm, in which part of the cargo broke loose and was injured. The owners of the cargo claimed that the vessel was liable for the damages because the cargo was not in the hold of the vessel, the fact being that it was placed in the between-decks of the vessel, which was built, as is the case with many of our coasting steamers, expressly for the stowage of cargo. They also claimed that the stowage of the cargo was not sufficient, it not being stanchioned down from the top. It will be readily seen that the matter was important to all the coasting steamers, for if they were bound to stanchion down all their cargo it would make some difference in the rapidity of their loading and unloading, and if they were liable as insurers for all cargo that was carried in their between-decks, that fact could not fail to have an important influence upon the manner of building such vessels. Judge SHIPMAN, in the District Court, looking at the present exigencies of commerce and the advantages of celerity of transit, held that the shipper of cargoes on such steamers must bear the risks of the effect of sea perils upon such vessels conducted as is ordinary in such navigation, and that the vessel in this case was not liable. His decision is now affirmed by the appellate Court.

The next important case is one as to the liability of steamers which come into our harbors and bring passengers, to the various provisions of the Act of Congress of 1855 about passengers. The question was whether the provisions in the second section of that act, as to the size of berths, &c., were applicable to steamers. Several steamers were libeled under the act, for not having complied with that section, and the question concerned almost every line of transatlantic steamers running out of this port. The owners of the steamers claimed that that section did not apply to their vessels, but that they were governed only by another section of the act, and their view was sustained by Judge Blatchford, and is now affirmed by Judge Nelson.

The other cases are all cases arising out of collisions between vessels. The most important and interesting one is that of a passenger on one of the Jersey City ferry-boats, who was seriously injured by a collision between her and another steamer. The Court below decreed $10,000 damages against both vessels, and this decree is also affirmed. The point of the decision, which makes it one that all pilots and masters of steamboats plying about the harbor will do well to give heed to, is this, that where two steamboats are running at a rapid rate, so that there is danger of collision, and both keep on without stopping till they come together, the Court will hold them both in fault, and will not stop to discriminate carefully as to the degree of fault which each is guilty of.

Another collision case has in it an interesting phase of the gold question. A man who had bought in Canada a cargo of barley, paying for it 70 cents a bushel in gold, shipped it on board a canal-boat to bring it to New-York, and while coming down the Hudson River the canal-boat was sunk in a collision. The question was as to the amount of damages he could recover. The rule is settled that he must recover its value at the place of shipment, and he claimed that that value was to be found by taking the price in gold and adding to it the premium on currency. The Court below held that the premium could not be recovered.

Judge Nelson on the appeal does not decide the question, but orders it to be argued over again before him. He, however, intimates very clearly that he inclines to hold that the premium can be recovered. The case is indeed a hard one if it cannot be, and that will certainly tend to bring about a decision in favor of recovering the premium. It is to be said, however, that this case presents the case of the ascertaining of a value in a foreign country, and it would not follow that the same rule would hold if the barley had been bought on this side of the line as might be applied in the present case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 3.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE LITIGATION AMONG THE LOTTERY DEALERS.

John Morrissey vs. Zachariah E. Simmons et. al.—In the TIMES of the 3d inst. we gave something like statement in detail of the facts and circumstances out of which this suit has arisen. The facts will warrant us in stating that this is a most unusual action, not only on account of the persons engaged in the controversy and the peculiar state of facts connected with it, but also by reason of the important questions of law which are involved, and which underlie the entire case. John Morrissey, a member of Congress from this City, has brought a suit against about twenty other well-known citizens, among whom we may mention John McCool, late Register of this City; John Anderson, Benjamin Wood, Marcus Cicero Stanley, Zachariah E. Simmons, Frank Work, &c., for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling lottery tickets in this city, or from doing any act or thing to the prejudice of the plaintiff's rights, until the further order of the Court, as already reported in our columns.

At the opening of the Court to-day, Mr. John Graham, counsel for Mr. Morrissey, proceeded to read the complaint and numerous affidavits. From these papers we learn that the lottery grants in question were authorized by the legislative acts of the States of Kentucky, Georgia, Delaware, and Missouri. In these four States it appears that lotteries are lawful, and have been licensed for charitable, educational, and other objects, which of themselves are praiseworthy. There could be no doubt, said counsel, that the lottery grants are lawful in the four States where the enactments were passed. These grants are personal property, and will continue for many years to come. As personal property they are of great value. In December, 1867, there were 115 shares, of which the defendant, Simmons, owned sixteen. At and prior to the making of the contract in question there were four drawings daily in one or more of the States named. Policy slips were issued, as well as lottery tickets; but it was contended that these policy slips, though different in form, are the same in fact and in substance as the lottery tickets. According to the complaint and affidavits, the daily expenses of the concern are very great; that the regularly authorized agents must make good any prize that is drawn; that the association had a great reputation, and enjoyed the confidence of a large class of persons, not only in the States of Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Georgia, but also throughout other States of this Union; that on the day that this agreement was made, the entire concern, property, reputation, good-will, &c., were worth in the aggregate at least $1,000,000.

The agreement already referred to was then read. From this it appears that in December, 1867, the plaintiff and Mr. Zachariah E. Simmons entered into an agreement, whereby the latter bought of plaintiff his interest, consisting of about twenty-six shares of the association, for the sum of $212,000. Of this purchase price $89,000 were to be paid in cash and the balance in sixteen equal payments. Notes were given—$8,000 each—payable the first in one month, the second in two months and so on—the last being made payable in sixteen months from date. In case a note was dishonored when it became due, all the money which had been previously paid by Simmons was, by the terms of the agreement, to be forfeited after ten days, and the title of the twenty-six shares of the lottery concern were to remain in Morrissey until the notes were all paid and the terms of the contract were in every particular complied with. This arrangement, counsel said, was made for the purpose of saving any question as to the legality of the transaction. The notes, due June 1, July 1 and Aug. 1, 1868, under this agreement had been dishonored. Hence it is claimed that all the money paid by Simmons to Morrissey, which, according to the affidavit of Simmons, amounts to $139,000, has been forfeited. After three notes had been sent to protest, Morrissey sent a written proposition to Simmons, in which he said, If you will give me a mortgage upon real estate in this City, to secure what is now due, and which real estate must be worth at least one-third more than the balance due on the notes, I will forego the forfeiture. If you (Mr. Simmons) do not agree to this, I will take new notes with good indorsers for the amount. Neither of these propositions were accepted by Simmons, and the suit was commenced without delay. The complaint then sets forth that Simmons, having the entire control of the business went to the firm of Wood, Colton & Co., policy dealers, entered into a combination with them; that Wood, Colton & Co. shared certain profits with Simmons, and that 33½ shares, out of 115 shares, had undertaken to control the entire association. That before December, 1867, the business was exceedingly lucrative; that since that time, owing to mismanagement, the business has decreased largely; that Simmons, Wood, Colton & Co. have striven to monopolize the whole lottery business, not only in this City, but throughout the country; that owing to the violent measures taken by Simmons & Co., the hostility of all other lottery and policy-dealers has been stirred up, and persons are and have been doing all in their power to ruin the association; that Simmons has lately obtained a lottery grant from the State of Louisiana at an expense of from $28,000 to $40,000, and that this large sum was paid out of the profits of this lottery and policy concern of which Simmons, Wood, Colton & Co. are the head; that Shelby College Lottery has been discontinued; that Simmons is not a responsible man in any sense, and was not at the time the agreement in suit was made.

That in Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, there is now, and was at the time the agreement was made, real estate belonging to the association worth at least $16,000. The complaint concludes by asking the Court to restrain the operation of these grants, to restrain the defendants from doing any business by way of selling lottery tickets, drawing or paying prizes, or in any way encumbering the property of the association, and that a receiver be appointed, &c.

Several affidavits were read by plaintiff's counsel tending to show that Simmons had assigned various reasons why he allowed the notes to be dishonored. One reason assigned was that he (Simmons) never regarded the instrument obligatory—there was a tacit understanding between himself and Morrissey. Another that all lottery contracts in New-York are void and cannot be enforced. A third reason was that the instrument was to be used as a scare to frighten Wood, Colton & Co., and lastly that he was to pay the notes out of the profits of the twenty-six and one-half shares at the rate of $8,000 per month. The plaintiff charges that Simmons has received $40,000 from Wood, Colton & Co. on account of the consolidation. That the United States revenue tax paid for 1866 was $96,000, in 1867 it was only $26,000, and hence it is argued that the Government has been swindled out of $70,000 revenue in one year by the act of Simmons, Wood & Co. That within the last few days, the office of the association has been removed from Liberty-street, in this City, to some place in Jersey City; that Simmons has within a short time past conveyed to other persons real estate valued at from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and plaintiff believes it was conveyed for fraudulent purposes. The shares were worth $8,000 each before the consolidation.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Graham having concluded the reading of his papers, the Court inquired how many of the defendants were represented here.

Mr. James M. Smith said he was retained by, and appeared as counsel for the defendants Simmons, Wm. France, James Bauch, Francis King and Mr. Murray.

Mr. Geo. Shea appeared for Benjamin Wood, John Anderson and John McCool, formerly Register of this City.

Mr. James T. Brady represents the interests of Mr. Marcus Cicero Stanley, and Mr. Einstein appeared for the defendant, Stewart, who is very anxious that the injunction be granted and hence his interests seem to be identical with those of the plaintiff.

Mr. Smith read a long affidavit of Mr. Simmons, in which nearly all the leading and material statements of the plaintiff are denied in detail. Simmons says that before December, 1867, the act authorizing the Delaware lottery had been repealed; that as to the Shelby College Lottery, the Kentucky State Lottery and the Paducah Library Lottery they have been enjoined, and that the purpose of the action is to have the charters declared forfeited. The Henry College Lottery is no longer in existence, the act creating it having been repealed. The Masonic Lottery, and the Lexington Library Lottery, have been enjoined, and no business is done with them. The same as to the Green and Pulaski, and the Sparta Lottery—no business is done at present. The affidavits of defendants meant to show that these grants were of no pecuniary value unless the managing men understood all about lotteries, not only in the States where they are legalized, but also in the Middle and New-England States, where lotteries can not be sustained by law for a moment. From the affidavits read on this motion, it appears that the greatest profits of this lottery business are realized in the City of New-York, and that the persons, shareholders and agents rely more for profits on this City than upon all the rest of the country besides. The defendant Simmons denies that he has put his real estate out of his hands for fraudulent purposes; that the office was removed from Liberty-street more than eighteen months ago; that it is not true that the business was profitable; it has not been since June 1867; that the whole concern is not worth over $50,000, instead of $1,000,000 as alleged by plaintiff; and that no grant has been obtained from the State of Louisiana for the purpose of carrying on the lottery business. Defendant Simmons further stated there was no foundation for the statements as to the frauds on the Government.

After the reading of the papers Mr. Graham was heard in behalf of Mr. Morrissey, and he was followed by James M. Smith, Esq., on the part of Mr. Simmons and others. On Monday Messrs. James T. Brady and George Shea will make their arguments upon the great questions of law involved in this important case.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Chief Justice Hunt and a Full Bench.

THE GRANTING OF THE WRIT OF SUPERSEDEAS IS DISCRETIONARY AND NOT APPEALABLE.

Samuel I. Gerritsen vs. Barnet Johnson and others—This was an appeal from an order superseding a writ of *certiorari*, issued to some of the defendants in relation to certain proceedings had under the Long Island Highway Act. The Court dismissed the appeal on the ground that such an order was discretionary with the court issuing it, and therefore not appealable.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Robert Orr, Jean Jacques Beauroy, Magdalina Bode, John F. Duneklee, David P. Roach, Michael Bauer, Johann Meineche, Joshua J. Henry, Wilhelmina Ludwig, Robert B. Dore.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration granted on estates of the following-named deceased: Cecelia Copman, Peter Cahill, John Conklin, John Hettinger, Mary J. Quinn, Geo. E. S. Marshall, Jacob Reis, Joshua Silvernail, Joseph Engleman, Ann Callahan, Michael O'Connell, Adam Corell, Geo. Just, Michael Gilbert, Esther Levy, Wm. Becker, Wm. G. Post, James Halligan, John Wells, Anna M. Burger, August Munch, Edward Hanser, John Spicer, James Aitchison, Francis L. Stevenson, Francis Cuming.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

By Chief Justice Hunt and a Full Bench.

Appleton vs. Appleton; Appeal dismissed without costs.

The people ex. rel. Lee vs. Lynch, Sheriff; motion denied.

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
At their new and elegant establishment,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
Will offer on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5, their new and elegant selections of

DRY GOODS

for the Fall and Winter seasons, consisting of
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND
FANCY GOODS.
ALSO
UPHOLSTERY AND LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.

These goods will be found precisely the same as regards style and quality as those of any first-class Broadway house, and at figures unquestionably very much lower.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will open on TUESDAY, Oct. 6,
AT RETAIL,
Fashionable Cloaks, Sacques,
BASQUES, CIRCULARS, TALMAS, &c.,
imported direct from London and Paris, and including every novelty in
Design, Material and Trimmings;
ALSO,
A full assortment of our own manufacture, together with a variety of choice Paris designs of Ladies' Breakfast Robes and Robes de Chambre, Ladies' Skirts, Waists, Corsets, Corset Covers and Under Garments. Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Sacques, Underclothing, Hats, Caps, &c.
Infants' Wardrobes and Bridal Outfits on hand or made to order.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON
MONDAY, OCT. 5,
NOVELTIES IN SILKS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKINGS.
DRESS GOODS.
ROBES,
WALKING SUITS, &c., &c.,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., cor. Christie.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION,

In MERINOES, SILKS,
SILK AND WOOL MIXTURES,
POPLINS, PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, &c., &c.
To be opened on MONDAY. Oct. 5, and
SOLD AT RETAIL.
AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY, BEDDING, &C.
PRIVATE HOUSES, HOTELS, SHIPS AND STEAMBOATS COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER CHRISTIE-ST.

AT JACKSON'S.
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. OTTOMAN VELOURS, VELOURS RUSSE, BIARRITZ, EMPRESS CLOTH, BRUSSELS CORD, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, POPLIN, ALPACA, &C.
N. B.—ONE CASE TURIN CLOTH 62½c., WORTH $1 PER YARD.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
COMPLETE WITH EVERY VARIETY OF NOVELTIES SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.
Also,
LADIES' PARIS-MADE VELVET HATS, JUPONS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES.
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will continue to offer at retail,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS, AND AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
THE FINEST QUALITY OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND BELGIAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, ASTRACKANS, VELOURS, BEAVERS, MELTONS, CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS, EXTRA FINE CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 5,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS AT $2 25 per yard.
BEST QUALITY BRUSSELS AT $2 50 per yard.
IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE PRESENT STOCK PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF THE NEW STORE.
Also,
PARIS QUALITY MOQUETTS, AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
having returned from Paris, will open on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, a fine assortment of
DRESS GOODS; ALSO,
CLOAKS AND COSTUMES,
suitable for Fall and early Winter.
NO. 13 EAST 17TH-ST.,
between Broadway and 5th-av.

AT EMBERSON, NO. 811 BROADWAY.
CLOSING OUT THE BUSINESS.
GREAT REDUCTION
In the entire stock, consisting of real
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS
AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
The store to let or the lease for sale.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES
AND
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
L. EDGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Monday, Oct. 5,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS-MADE WALKING COSTUMES,
PARIS-MADE VELVET, SILK, AND CLOTH SACQUES AND CLOAKS.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' DO. DO.;
Also
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN SILKS, DRESS-SUIT MATERIALS, POPLINS, REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
in new designs and colors,
AT EXTREMELY POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FURNITURE.

NEW
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.
With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

FURNITURE.—W. S. HUMPHREY'S FURNITURE and commission warerooms, No. 13 Astor-place, a few doors from Broadway. At reduced prices new and second-hand furniture, (our best makers,) carpets, pianos, and mantel mirrors, curtains, pianos, mattresses, &c. Cash advances on consignments, or goods purchased at a fair valuation.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mulberry-st., parlor suites, covered with satin brocatel, reps, or haircloth, $85, $100, $150 and $250; over $50,000 worth of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 13 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
106
PLOTS AND LOTS
AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. C. HART.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN AT 11 O'CLOCK
Refreshments on the ground previous to sale.
THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
ON THE PREMISES,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1868,
At 12 o'clock.
Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,
OF
BUILDING LOTS
AND
VILLA SITES
AT PLAINFIELD PARK,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
West addition.
FREE EXCURSION AT 11 A. M.
Refreshments on the ground before the sale.
This magnificent property, three to five minutes from the depot, will be sold at auction by
A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
on the premises, on
TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1868.
Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF OVER 100,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL, IRON, TIMBER, FARM AND HEMLOCK LANDS, IN THE COUNTIES OF McKEAN, ELK AND CAMERON, PENNSYLVANIA.
The well-known and valuable lands of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, will be exposed to public sale in tracts or parcels, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange.
These lands are situated in the northwestern part of the State, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 94 miles east of Erie, nearly equidistant and connected by direct railroads with the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on completion of the railroad connections within 100 miles of Buffalo and Rochester, in the State of New-York.
The attention of capitalists, manufacturers of iron and lumber, miners of coal, tanners and others, is specially solicited to these lands, containing large and workable veins of superior gas and steam coals; iron in large quantities and of excellent quality, and covered with a primitive forest of hardwoods, hemlock and pine timber unsurpassed in the Eastern States, and possessing a soil equally productive with the best lands of the State of New-York.
Catalogues and pamphlets, containing maps with full descriptions, terms of sale, and all other desired information will be furnished on application to the undersigned auctioneers, or to WILLIAM HACKER, Secretary and Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 423 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FREDERICK FRALEY, President.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NOS. 498, 500, 502 and 504 7th-av., southwest corner 41st-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
7th-av., southwest corner of 41st-st.; plot 98.9x100 feet. Nos. 498 and 500 are each three-story and basement brick stores and dwellings; lots each 24.8x100 feet. No. 502 is a three-story and basement brick dwelling; lot 24.8x100 feet. No. 504 (corner,) has a three-story and basement brick store on the front, small dwelling and stable on the rear; lot 24.9x100 feet. Well rented. $45,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
Large sale of china, papier mache and Parian ware, all of which has just been received from abroad, consisting of breakfast, dinner, dessert and tea sets, of porcelain china, coffee and teacups, with gilt edges, white and gilt vases of various sizes and patterns, elegant plain and polished Parian figures and groups, representing various subjects, Parian vases of various sizes, superb papier mache trays of assorted sizes, &c. We would call particular attention to this sale, all of which will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 East 14th-st., mortgage sale of the contents of the restaurant De la Ville de Paris, consisting of black walnut marble-top counters, do. bar and oyster counter and fixtures, dining-room tables, oak cane seat arm-chairs, gilt frame French plate mirrors, silver-plated and cut-glass ware, white china breakfast, dinner and tea sets, choice oil-paintings and engravings. Also, a fine assortment of wines, liquors and cigars.
Full particulars in catalogue.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON EAST 20TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.
EAST 20TH-ST.—The first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop house and lot No. 31 East 20th-st., north side, just west of 4th-av.; house 20x52 feet; is in perfect order, and contains all the modern conveniences; lot 20x92 feet. $9,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent.
For maps and permits apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, OCT. 8, AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.,
RARE, ELEGANT AND COSTLY BOOKS.
Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, announce that they will sell by auction, as above, one of the most select and choice collections of books ever offered for sale in this country. The books are perfect specimens of book-making, as well as the best editions, and are in superb order, many of them bound by Riviere, Hayday, Pawson, Nicholson, Matthews and others. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. H. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Fourth year, for young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. F. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's institute for seven consecutive years.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, with GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

FRENCH SCHOOL.
Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON,
For four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 25 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—B. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st, reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.
S PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

ADELPHIC INSTITUTE IS A SCHOOL for boys at New-Milford, Conn.
A. S. ROGERS, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 213 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn.
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,
REV. I. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS.
Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.
Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
Will open a school for young ladies
at No. 302 West 24th-st.,
on Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—A French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

A LADY RESIDING IN ONE OF THE healthiest villages in Litchfield County would like to receive into her family two or three little girls, and will give them motherly care, while they will be instructed, by her daughter, in all the English branches, Latin, French and German, if desired; the highest references given and required. Address Mrs. E., Post Office Box No. 1,441.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S. and C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN French and German and in studies which are preparatory for or pursued in college; in philosophy and logic and in the history of philosophy, by a New-England graduate just returned from a three years' course of study in Europe. Address G. S. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open, MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a select English, Classical and Mathematical School for boys; number limited to twenty; best references given. Apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 33d-st.

MUNSON'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY classes in Phonography. First lesson MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock, Room No. 14, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Terms, $10 for twenty lessons.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. S. N. PRINCE'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 344 East 50th-st. Opened on MONDAY, Sept. 28.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS governess. Address, personally or by letter, Miss HAMLYNE, No. 102 West 29th-st.

DANCING.

BROOKLYN DANCING CLASSES.
OPENING SOIREE Oct. 8.
Mr. T. HILLGROVE, having leased the new and elegant rooms corner of Carroll and Court sts., South Brooklyn, is now open for the season. All applications for lessons, or soiree tickets, can be made at the Academy from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Rooms to let for first-class sociables, &c.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.........2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
MR. TRENOR'S CLASSES ARE NOW OPEN,
At his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M.

C. H. RIVERS' NEW AND ELEGANT Dancing Academy, No. 130 State-street, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The opening soiree will take place MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Tickets $1. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

VON ETTE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 68 6th av. corner 30th-st. and Plimpton Building, corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts. Classes open for beginners. Send for circulars. Residence, 587 6th-av.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. Classes will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Classes every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

MUSICAL.

MARCHING SONG OF THE TANNER CLUBS AND BOYS IN BLUE.
"SHOUT THEN FOR LIBERTY."
Words by JAMES T. DUDLEY, music by T. M. BROWN. Price 35 cents, copies mailed. Also, price 30 cents each, "Grant-ed," and "Gen. Grant's the Man," two famous songs with chorus. WM. A. POND & CO., Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY WAREROOMS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country, including the celebrated Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, fifty styles; Metropolitan organs, five styles; portable organs, four styles. Also second-hand organs and melodeons. Organs rented or sold payable by installments.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

BOOSEY'S 50 WALTZES, &c., BY GODFREY, 50 cents; 32 polkas by D'Albert, 50 cents; twelve sacred songs by Mrs. Norton, &c., 50 cents; twenty-four sacred songs by Claribel, 50 cents; Brinley Richards' Nine Fantasias, 50 cents. Ready this day.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

BOOSEY'S 50 CENT PIANO-FORTE OPERAS.—Grand Duchess, La Belle Helene, &c. "In cheapness and neatness these publications are unsurpassed."—New-York *Times*, Sept. 21. Catalogues of Boosey's cheap publications free, No. 644 Broadway.

PIANOS—50 SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES OF various makers in thorough repair and good order, which in consequence of removal, we offer for sale at low prices. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS ON THE piano are desired by a young lady who is a competent teacher, and herself a pupil of one of the first professors in the City. Address Miss N., Station L., New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fee, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, non-support, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free.
M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. EDWARDS, PHYSICIAN FOR Chronic Diseases, aided by electricity and magnetism, cures obstinate cases of Scrofula, Paralysis, Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints, &c.; 842 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NORTH CAROLINA PAST DUE COUPONS bought and sold at best rates.
MANNING & DEFOREST,
Bankers and dealers in Southern securities, No. 19 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.
Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 17 NASSAU-ST.
Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.
WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE M. MYLREA, } Agents.
ARCHD. McKINLAY,

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.
South Carolina 6 ℘ cent. bonds, Mississippi Central Second Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Little Rock First Mortgage 8 ℘ cent. Bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee First and Second Mortgage Bonds, East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Bonds, and North Carolina (part due) Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st., and 79 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.
A choice cabinet collection of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap, as the room is wanted that it occupies. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Tennessee, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.
The attention of parties interested is called to the above notice of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee, approved Sept. 5, 1868, providing for the renewal of its matured bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that the same can be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Coupon Bonds due Jan. 1, 1900.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

$2,000 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, July 1, 1865, new issue; two $500 each, Nos. 4,707, 4,708; nine $1,000 each, Nos. 6,767, 71,647, 71,648, 71,649, 71,650, 78,366, 78,367, 78,368, 78,369. Any information to be directed to PHILIP DATER & CO., 112 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, }
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1868. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock of that day.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
SEPT. 30, 1868.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, 14 Broad-st.,
CORN & AUFERMANN, 30 Broad-st.

WISCONSIN, IOWA AND ALL NORTHWESTERN Securities, COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS, repudiated and defaulted in interest, purchased at fair rates by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH stock for sale by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., }
HARTFORD, Sept. 24, 1868. }

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of September, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 26th day of September, to reopen the 2d day of October.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of September, and reopened on the 12th of October.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
SEPT. 16, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1868. }

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1868. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. (free of Government tax) will be paid at this office on the 15th of October.
The stock transfer books will be closed Oct. 3, until the 16th.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October,
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. ROBBINS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays and Saturdays to 8 P. M. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. NO TAX. All deposits made from this date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, IN WASHington, D. C., the lease, good will and furniture of a boarding-house of 45 rooms, 25 of which are front rooms; it is centrally located, and full of boarders. For full particulars inquire of S. H. MILLS, No. 163 South-st., New-York, or address by letter E. H. GRAVES, corner 10th and E sts., Washington, D. C.

IMPORTANT TO HATTERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures and stock of one of the handsomest and best located stores on Fulton-st., Brooklyn; rent low on lease; a responsible party can try the merits of the place before purchasing. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs.

A VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR sale or lease; with factory and house at Tarrytown, on the Hudson River. Apply to LISTER BROTHERS, No. 159 Front-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 6 MADISON-square, (23d-st.,) has one elegant suite of rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining-room and two bedrooms, with private table only, and all modern conveniences, to rent for the season.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEman, his wife and son wish a cheerful suite of apartments for the Winter, with board, on second floor of a good house on Murray Hill, between 5th and Park avs. A small genteel family having more room than they require, and are willing to add three additional and unexceptionable persons into their family, may address "BRADNER," care of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., through the Post Office; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF THREE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second floor to let, separately or together, with board, to a party of gentlemen or a family of adults; house has all improvements; locality first-class, near cars and ferries; storage for trunks; one additional chamber on third floor, with large closet, can be had if desired. Address H., Box No. 2,465 Post Office.

NO. 132 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW doors from 6th-av.—A private boarding-house will rent a handsome back parlor and extension; also, second floor, four rooms, en suite or separate, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and location first-class.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—IN A small family where home comforts may be enjoyed; good location; No. 117 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OFFERING superior accommodations, would rent, with board, a suite of well-furnished rooms on the third floor of a first-class brown-stone house; location, Lexington-av. and Central Park. Address LEXINGTON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large, pleasant, well-furnished rooms to spare, with gas, bath, &c., would like to meet with gentlemen or two gentlemen and their wives to board, who would appreciate a good table and home comforts. Apply at No. 215 East 31st-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO rent a room, or a room and bed-room in the third story, without board, to a single gentleman or to two friends; the situation is pleasant and convenient. Apply at No. 114 East 22d-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor; also front parlor and bedroom on the third floor, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; also single rooms for gentlemen; references given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT front room, with fire, gas, and board for two, $25 a week; and others, $15 and $18, in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with infant; two pleasant rooms in private family; also accommodation for nurse. Location 30th to 48th sts., Madison to 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, RUSSELL, Box 164 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished; location 34th-st.; references required. For particulars, inquire of W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

PARTIES DESIRING A HANDSOMELY furnished floor, with private table, in a private house on 5th-av., above 29th-st., may address A. Y. W., Station D, Bible House.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., FIRST DOOR from Lexington-av.—A private family living in their own house will let a third story front room to one or two gentlemen; reference given and required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board with a private family where the comforts of a home can be had; state location; terms must be moderate. Address H. SWIFT, No. 76 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, one large room and bedroom adjoining, unfurnished, without board. Address Q. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union-square. A furnished second floor, consisting of parlor, bedroom, dressing-room and bath, to let to one gentleman only, without board.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEmen and wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family; best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 312 West 22d-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FOUR doors from New-York Hotel.—Large front room and hall-room communicating, and hall-room to let, with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with or without board, to first-class parties only, a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, on second floor of No. 248 4th-av.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—A handsomely furnished front room, on the second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, &c., to let, with first-class board.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT AT No. 159 West 15th-st., without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN floors, en suite or single; house brown-stone, and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 34 EAST 19TH-ST.—ENTIRE FLOOR to let, with private table, to a family or party of gentlemen; no other boarders; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET AN elegant suite of furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board. Apply after 5 P. M. at 143 East 26th-st.

NO. 56 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A suite of rooms, with gas and bath, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., 297—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with private table; references.

NO. 52½ ELDRIDGE-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let, without board, a neatly furnished room with fireplace and gas.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, private bath and all conveniences first-class, with board, for a party of gentlemen.

NO. 35 GRAMERCY PARK.—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen. Bath and gas.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and others desiring to invest in choice City real estate is respectfully called to the following property, which will be offered for sale at public auction, Oct. 8, by A. J. BLEECKER, at No. 111 Broadway:

NO. 131 EAST 21ST-ST., FACING GRAMERCY PARK.

House 34x72; lot 34 by half the block; house is four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front, built without regard to cost, under the superintendence of John Kellum, Esq., architect, and contains every desirable convenience. The interior is variously and magnificently finished in marquetry and marble flooring, black walnut, satin-wood, fresco and oil-paintings, and is replete with elegance and taste. The careful choice of material, and the expense and durable character of the interior work, heating, plumbing and ornamentation, render this one of the most elegantly constructed private residences ever offered for sale in this City. Will be sold at the same time, the private two-story brick stable No. 146 East 22d-st., nearly in the rear of the preceding, (lot 0x98.9, building 26x60, and having every requisite convenience, such as ample stalls, carriage-room, coachmen's apartments, &c.

NO. 72 5TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.

A splendidly located large brown-stone building; lot 52x100, house 52x65, very substantially and carefully built; walls and foundations are of the most massive character, and sufficiently strong for any business purpose.

RUTLEDGE-ST., BROOKLYN, BETWEEN LEE AND MARCY AVS.

Four two-story and French roof brick houses, each 20x49, built in the best manner, with furnaces, ranges, gas-fitting and plumbing complete; neighborhood convenient and excellent, rapidly undergoing first-class improvement.

For further particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Cedar-st., S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av., or E. H. HANDFORD, No. 10 Pine-st.

GREENWICH-ST., NEAR CANAL—A DESIrable property, 64x80, a bargain; and a fine corner property on Canal-st., near Broadway; also large and small properties on and near Broadway, and two fine corners on 6th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 98TH sts.—Fine plots and single lots, embracing several corners; also six lots near Fifth and Madison avs. (Bargains.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, 25x60x152, on West 34th-st., for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st. Also a large number of others at all prices.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FULL SIZE, three-story brick house completely furnished, for less than $40,000. WINANS, BREED & GRAVES, No. 135 Broadway, basement.

LOTS ON THE BOULEVARDS, CENTRAL Park, Madison, 5th and 8th avs., and the adjacent streets, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine-st.

A FINE STABLE LOT ON 40TH-ST., BEtween Madison and 4th avs., for sale cheap. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS houses on the northwest corner of Madison-av. and 41st-st. See them.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ONE OF THE FINEST PLACES ON THE best part of Bushwick-av. for sale. House large; has all conveniences, gas, Ridgewood water, steam heater, &c., and is in splendid order; one block from two car routes; grounds filled with choice fruits and shrubbery; large carriage-house and hennery; avenue wide and neighborhood first-class; will be sold with either ten or twenty lots of ground, and upon terms to suit. Apply to WILLIAM TUTTLE, No. 74 Beekman-st., New-York.

LINDEN TERRACE (FLATBUSH) LOTS.—Two choice sections of this splendid property will be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, at auction, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

THE DEMAND FOR MAPS FOR THE coming sales of JOHNSON & MILLER, on Oct. 6, 8, 13 and 15, has been beyond all precedent in the history of real estate. Princely fortunes will undoubtedly be made by investments in Brooklyn, Flatbush and East New-York Lots on those days.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and stable No. 207 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, in complete order; possession immediately; lot 38 by 125. Inquire M. B. SWEEZEY, Nos. 6 and 8 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
for the purpose of transacting a general banking business at No. 56 Wall and No. 38 Pine-st., in this City.
JAMES ROBB,
EDWARD KING,
JAMES HAMPDEN ROBB.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
(OF BROOME-ST.,)
FIFTH-AV.,
(Corner of 14th-st.)

ELEGANT CARRIAGES
IN
ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES,
exclusively of their own build, and
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

ELEGANT LAP-ROBES FOR PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, &c.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CAPES, AND DRIVING-COATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND COACHMEN.

NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that we have no connection with a firm of similar name on Broadway, who have for years been selling inferior country-made carriages as their "own make," and whose stock at this time is largely made up of vehicles of similar character.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF FINE carriages, say clarences, landaus, landaulets, &c., &c., built under our personal supervision of the best materials and by the best workmen.
CORBETT & SCHARCH,
Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.
Also, the unrivaled "OUR WAGON."

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND PIE, SODA-water and feed wagons, in good order. All kinds of business and express wagons, trucks, &c., made to order at short notice, in the best manner. FIELDING BROTHERS, Wagon Manufacturers, Nos. 206 and 208 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FINE, PURE BLOOD ALDERNEY or Jersey bull, 2½ years old; full pedigree given; this animal is very gentle to handle; is to be seen at Oakley's stable, Hoboken, near ferry, for one week. J. E. PALMER, No. 158 Chatham-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A CREAM-COLORED MARE, 6 years old, fast, and in good condition; warranted sound. Inquire in blacksmith's shop, 46th-st., near 2d-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

ELEGANT COUPES, EQUAL TO ANY sold on Broadway, and at less prices. New-York Repository, No. 18 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

COUPE ROCKAWAYS, FOR TOWN USE. superior quality, fully warranted. New-York Repository, No. 18 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, ABOUT 15 HUNdred weight, suitable for a cart or truck. Apply at No. 75 South-st.

WANTED—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE AND double harness in good condition. Address Box No. 3,665 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, (stone house,) with eight acres of land, situated in Fairfield County, Conn. The place is very commanding, the location being one of the finest on the Sound, with beautiful water and land scenery, and accessible at all hours by railroad and steamboats. Address J. G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.; or D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, where a view of the place can be seen.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TO A SMALL FAMily, the lower part, three rooms deep and three rooms on third floor, of a handsome dwelling on De Kalb-av., second door east of Tompkins-av., north side; range, bath, gas, stationary tubs; location strictly first class; rent $40 per month; owner occupies the remainder of the house. Apply after 9 o'clock, on the premises. Possession immediately if required.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, FURnished house, containing six bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, pantry, bath, water-closet, laundry and kitchen, three servants' rooms, two large vegetable gardens; plenty shade; excellent water; stable if desired; possession at once; moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—BASEMENT, PARLOR AND THIRD floor of a three-story brick house in Clymer-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., the owner reserving second floor and desires board for himself and wife with the family occupying. Address Box No. 1,310 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—FLOORS THROUGH, FOUR ROOMS, in the new single houses, four stories, Nos. 524, 526 and 528 West 37th-st., near 10th-av.; water and gas; chandeliers in parlors; rents, $25 to $30 per month. Inquire at No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE IN 85TH-ST., WEST BLOOMingdale Road; 11 rooms; bath-room, gas, stable for horses and cow, coach-house, green-house, large garden. Inquire of CH. KRUSE, grocery, Bloomingdale Road, near 84th-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE, basement and sub-cellar; fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 85 Bergen-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, or No. 24 Vine-st.

TO RENT LOW—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house in 78th-st., near 4th-av., in perfect order; garden in rear. Apply to R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, TO A MAN AND wife, in a small private family; house No. 77 East 85th-st., near 4th-av.; gas, hot and cold water in the rooms.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 5TH-av.; possession given immediately. Apply to C. H. FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STABLE TO RENT.—THE LARGE STABLE No. 55 Great Jones-st.; possession at once. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A RESPONsible tenant, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Would prefer to lease. Address, with location and all particulars, TENANT, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A THREE OR FOUR-STORY HOUSE wanted, between 3d and 7th avs.; price not to exceed $10,000; $3,000 cash will be paid. Address SCHREIBER, No. 17 East 63d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A PRIvate family for the Winter; rent not over $400 per month. Address No. 169 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO LADIES, OR A LADY AND CHILdren, can have good, plain board at a farm 35 miles from the City; no objection to an invalid; no other boarders. Call at No. 206 West 36th-st., until Tuesday evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent cook; references and address may be obtained at No. 74 Union-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SOBER habits, a situation as light porter or groom to a private gentleman; the best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 319 East 5th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by an experienced first-class man, (German,) married, no incumbrance; best City references. Address MARTIN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or at residence, No. 209 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A man who can furnish good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, LATest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN GEORGE PERZEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 17th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN R. CARROLL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, partner in the late firm of Carroll & Mead, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 4, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers.
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
Positively the last four performances of Offenbach's Opera of
BARBE BLEUE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5,
Last night but three of
BARBE BLEUE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6,
Last night but two of
BARBE BLEUE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7,
Last night but one of
BARBE BLEUE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
Positively last night of
BARBE BLEUE.
Withdrawn to accommodate a general desire to have Mlle. TOSTEE reappear in her unapproachable role of LA GRAND DUCHESSE.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Mlle IRMA, the idol of New-York, as..........Boulotte
Mons. AUJAC in his great role of..........Barbe Bleue
and all the artists who have become such universal favorites, together with
THE FINEST CHORUS EVER HEARD,
THE SUPERB ORCHESTRA
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S
PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
for only four days longer in the last performances of
BARBE BLEUE.
Seats for any of the above performances now ready at the box office and Schirmer's music store.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
H. L. BATEMAN..................Lessee and Manager.
Opening of the Second Season
OF
BATEMAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED
OPERA BOUFFE.
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 14,
On which occasion will be presented
OFFENBACH'S
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,
with the following unapproachable artists in the cast:
MLLE. TOSTEE,
who will make her first appearance in New-York this season in her memorable personation of
THE DUCHESSE.
MONS. AUJAC..........AS..........FRITZ
MLLE. LAMBELE..........AS..........WANDA
and the great original comic trio,
MESSRS. LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL AND DUCHESNE.
NOTICE.—A limited number of boxes and stalls may be subscribed for by the season, or for certain nights every week, on and after
MONDAY, OCT. 5,
at the box office of the Opera House, where particulars can be learned.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at Schirmer's music store only.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TWO NEW PLAYS.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5,
will be presented a new and original drama, by WATTS PHILLIPS, entitled
SIMON BERNARD.
To conclude with an original play, by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled
DEARER THAN LIFE.
Characters by MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. CHARLES FISHER, MR. J. H. STODDART, MR. J. B. POLK, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. J. L. MATTHEWS, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. J. W. LEONARD, MR. E. MILTON, MR. T. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS CLARA JENNINGS, MISS EMILY MESTAYER, MISS ANNIE WARD, MRS. E. FISHER, and MISS FANNIE GREEN.
LOVELL'S SUPERB PLAY OF
LOVE'S SACRIFICE
IS IN PREPARATION, AND WILL BE GIVEN ON
THURSDAY, OCT. 8
FOR THE FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
MISS ROSE EYTINGE.
MR. ROCKWELL, MRS. JOHN SEFTON AND MISS
M. BARRETT
will also appear for the first time this season on the occasion.
Due notice will be given of the appearance of Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. George Holland, and other members of the Company not comprised in the present performance.
A NEW DRAMA of STRONG INTEREST and other novelties are in active preparation.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THE LADIES' FAVORITE BURLESQUE HOUSE.
PRONOUNCED A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT. GENUINE OPERA BOUFFE.

LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON
LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.
LEON.					LEON.
LEON.		BARBER-BLU.			LEON.
LEON.	Boulotte.	ONLY LEON.			LEON.
LEON.		BARBER-BLU.			LEON.
LEON.					LEON.
LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.
LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.	LEON.

LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Entire Change of Witticisms and Melodies.
LOOK OUT FOR ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER, and produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

BOWERY THEATRE.
First week of the entirely new, grand spectacle of THE CRIMSON SHIELD; OR, NYMPHS OF THE RAINBOW, introducing J. E. McDonough's Black Crook Ballet Troupe of brilliant Parisian Artists, Premiere Danseuses, Coryphees, Corps de Ballet and Female Warriors. New, Gorgeous Scenery and Mountings. Grand Matinee EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn.
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

DR. MARTIN'S LIGHT GYMNASTIC classes at Harvard Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st., at 3½ P. M. for lads and misses, and 8½ P. M. for ladies and gentlemen.
Culture, amusement and health.

MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO INFORM his pupils that he has returned to town, and is ready to resume his lessons in singing, at his residence, No. 129 East 26th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 300 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 1, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M., for the above-named places.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER....SATURDAY, Oct. 10
CORTES..........NELSON....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
Nightly crowded. Throngs turned away.
228th performance of G. L. Fox's Grand Pantomime,
228th 228th 228th | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | 228th 228th 228th
Fairy Enchantments, Marvels, Frolicsome Fun. The inimitable American comedian and pantomime clown,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.
Receipts for the past seven months from $10,500 to $60,000 more than any other Theatre in New-York. | H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D. | No more innocent or entertaining performance has been given since this generation was young. *Times*
Mlle. SANGALLI, the Great Danseuse.
Oct. 14—WEDNESDAY MATINEES resumed.
Oct. 19—A GRAND PARISIAN BALLET CORPS in new ballets.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAYS.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—SEASON 1868-69.
Sole Lessee and Director..................J. GRAU
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 5,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
on which occasion the new and brilliant corps of renowned artists engaged in Europe expressly for this establishment, will inaugurate the season with Offenbach's popular Opera Bouffe,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
gorgeously mounted, the entire scenery and dresses having been expressly made in Paris.
Debut in America of Mme. ROSE BELL as La Grande Duchesse. Mlle. FONTANEL (who, in order that the cast may be unusually attractive, has kindly accepted the role of Wanda;) M. CARRIER, Fritz; M. BECKERS, Gen. Boum; M. GOBY, Prince Paul; M. GENOT, Baron Puck; M. BOURGOIN, Baron Grog; M. MUSSAY, Nepomuc. Musical Director, ROST. STOEPEL.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscriptions for the entire season, or for any stated evening each week of the season, will be received at the Theatre Francaise.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Orchestra seats and dress circle, reserved, $1 50; private boxes, four seats, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.
Due notice will be given of the debut of
MLLE. DESCLAUZAS and M. GABEL.
In active preparation, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress..................FANNY JANAUSCHEK
Stage Director..............Mr. OSCAR GUITMANN
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
The public is respectfully informed that
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
supported by an
ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY,
expressly engaged by her in Europe, will give a short
SERIES OF EIGHT PERFORMANCES,
COMMENCING TUESDAY EVENING, OCT 6,
when will be performed Schiller's great tragedy,
THE BRIDE OF MESSINA,
which will be produced with costly and correct costumes and properties, manufactured expressly for Fanny Janauschek in Vienna and Berlin.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, 50 cents extra.
SEATS IN PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EACH.
PROSCENIUM BOXES, TWENTY DOLLARS.
Family Circle, 50 cents.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy; at G. Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Ticket Office, No. 111 Broadway.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Mr. Max Strakosch has great pleasure in informing the American public that the distinguished American Prima Donna, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, will appear in a series of Operatic Concerts, under his direction, in this and other cities.
Her only appearances in New-York will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19;
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21;
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 23,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M., at the Academy Box Office.
Particulars in future advertisements.
All business communications to be addressed MAX STRAKOSCH, Everett House, New-York.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........................DIRECTOR.
THIS FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT,
which, during the past three years, has enjoyed a
SUCCESS WITHOUT PARALLEL
in the history of equestrian entertainments in this country,
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
ON TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 6,
ON TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 6,
ON TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 6.
MATINEES AT 2½,
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First appearance of the daring Equestrienne,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
engaged in Europe expressly for this establishment, whose
ASTOUNDING FEATS OF BARE-BACK RIDING
surpass anything and everything of the kind ever witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. The programme prepared for
THE OPENING WEEK
will be found to exceed in
NOVELTY, VARIETY AND INTEREST
any entertainment of the kind hitherto offered in New-York, introducing
THE BEST TROUPE
OF WORLD-RENOWNED
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever organized in America, and the most splendid stud of
PERFORMING HORSES AND PONIES
on this continent. Begin at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents. To Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) OCT. 4.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON at 3½, EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
BY THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
OF
FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS,
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR..................THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
EXTRA GALA NIGHTS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
Crowded nightly. Brilliant success of
LUCREZIA BORGIA, M. D.;
Or, "LA GRANDE DOCTORESSE."
Introducing those Great Burlesque Artists,
UNSWORTH, EUGENE, NELSE SEYMOUR, EPH. HORN, DEMPSTER, HOGAN, HUGHES, GRIER,
DAN BRYANT,
In his popular act, CAPT. JINKS.
YE "OLD FOLKS' CONCERT."
Tin-pan-on-i-on. Carte "D" Visite. Stump Orator.
LOOK OUT FOR X. L. N. ON THE WEAL,
a la Lydia Thompson.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST., OPERA HOUSE.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
PROF. CROMWELL'S
Instructive, Elegant and Amusing Exhibition of Fallon's Great Work of Art,
THE STEREOPTICON,
will open at Irving Hall
ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6,
and continue for one week only.

SIGNOR BLITZ, THE GREAT ORIGINAL MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST.
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

The Mystery of the Age!	The Mystery of the Age!
Double-headed Sphinx.	Double-headed Sphinx.
Double-headed Sphinx.	Double-headed Sphinx.
The Learned Canaries.	The Learned Canaries.
Magic, Ventriloquism.	Magic, Ventriloquism.
Evenings at 8.	Evenings at 8.

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

SOMERVILLE GALLERIES, NO. 83 5TH-AV.—Open EVERY DAY and MONDAY EVENING. KAULBACH'S CARTOON.

JOKES, CARICATURES, FUN AND Prize Rebus in October No. of NICK NAX.

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
JEROME PARK.
FALL MEETING, 1868.
Commences TUESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, and SATURDAY, Oct. 10.

First day	4 races.
Second day	5 races.
Third day	5 races.
Fourth day	6 races.

AUGUST BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES.
Special trains will be run on this road each race day, leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av., at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.; returning after the races are over.
Fare for round trip, 50 cents.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 62 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second, That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 29th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, } Commissioners.
MATTHEW TULLY,
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

PERSONAL.

S. A. B.—WAS MY LAST LETTER dated Sept. 24 received? H.

THE HAMILTON POISONING CASE

Inquest in the Case by Coroner Flynn—The Evidence of Mrs. Hamilton, Her Servant Girl and the Attending Physician—No Decision as Yet.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday commenced an inquest in the case of JAMES HAMILTON, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years, whose death by poison has already been published. It is alleged that EDWARD ROGERS, son of ARTHUR ROGERS, druggist at No. 193 Spring-street, near Sullivan, gave oxalic acid to the servant girl, in mistake for salts and senna, and both the father and son have been in confinement in the Prince-street Police Station and at Police Headquarters since Monday last, when the Coroner ordered their arrest, and refused to accept bail. The examination of witnesses was held at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street, and the room was crowded to suffocation by an interested audience—spectators and witnesses. Several leading retail druggists being present during the proceedings. The following is the evidence as elicited yesterday afternoon:

Michael Hogan, M. D., of No. 157 Bleecker-street, testified: At 4 o'clock on the 17th of September I was called to attend James Hamilton, at No. 99 Thompson-street; I found him very much prostrated and suffering from great gastric disturbance; these symptoms continued until his death; when I arrived at the house on my first visit, the wife of deceased told me he had taken a dose of senna and salts on the previous evening; she told me that about three minutes after he had taken it he began to vomit, having first said, "it is not salts—it is something else; I am burned;" he continued, she said, to vomit for about half an hour; at the end of that time she procured an emetic, and gave it to him; after taking the emetic he began to vomit blood and pass blood from the bowels; at my next visit, on the following morning, I found him suffering from the same symptoms as at my first visit; I continued to visit him daily up to the time of his death, on Sunday the 27th ult.; on my second and third visits the patient complained of great irritation of the mouth and lips, and they began to be gangrenous; this condition I believe to have been the result of some acrid poison that he had taken; I was present at the *post-mortem* examination made twenty-nine hours after death, by Dr. Finnell and others; the mouth, upper and lower lips were found to be gangrenous; one of the tonsils presented a dark appearance; the stomach also presented a dark appearance, and was highly congested, as was also a considerable portion of the intestines, from the stomach downward; one of the lungs was inflamed about the lower two-thirds; the state of the mouth, stomach and intestines was caused by some corrosive poison, and in my opinion death was caused by the poison which he had taken; Drs. Finnell, Savage and Richardson saw the deceased with me during his sickness.

Alica Hamilton, of No. 99 Thompson-street, testified—The deceased, James Hamilton, was my husband; one evening about three months since I sent to a drug store and bought some Rochelle salts; took a portion and gave some to my husband and the little girl Kate Sloan, whom I had sent for the medicine; my husband said after he had taken it, "It is not strong enough; you might as well take a Seidlitz powder; he requested me to get salts and senna; when the girl brought the medicine I asked deceased if I should mix it; he said never mind to-night; I told the girl to put them on the shelf beside the clock; I put all the paper parcels upon that shelf; I do not know whether I ever saw that parcel again or not; I have never purchased at any time oxalic acid or any poison for killing rats or mice; on the 13th of September the deceased had a slight attack of cholera; I gave him some cholera mixture until he recovered; he was costive until the following Wednesday; about nine o'clock P. M. of that day he came into the kitchen and wanted a dose of senna and salts; I requested him to wait a moment, but he said he did not want to, and I then directed my servant Bridget to get the senna and salts and put them into a saucepan on the stove to simmer; deceased pointed out the package to her; I saw Bridget do as I had told her; she first took up a large pinch of the contents of the paper; it was a white substance mixed with leaves; I said it was too much, when the deceased said: "No, put it all in, make it a strong dose;" she did as he requested; I knew the leaves to be senna by their appearance; a little after 11 o'clock he asked me where the medicine was; I told him in the kitchen; he went down, but could not find it, and afterward Bridget went down and found it for him; in a few moments afterward I heard him tell the girl it was not salts that he had taken; I ran down stairs, and he said to me, "Alicia, I think that was not salts, I think it must be poison;" he complained of a burning sensation in his stomach; one of the boarders came in and I told him I thought my husband had taken poison in place of senna and salts; I asked him to go for a doctor, but he said no doctor would come at that time of night; I then asked him to go and get an emetic, which he did; I gave the deceased half of the emetic, and a few minutes after he commenced to throw off blood; he very soon afterward commenced to purge blood; Dr. Hogan was sent for the next morning, and he attended deceased up to the time of his death, on the 27th of September; I do not know whether we had any senna and salts in the house when the package he took was brought in; I have learned that there was a package of senna and salts found on the shelf since his death, but I have not seen it.

Kate Sloan, of No. 73 Canal-street, testified: I lived with Mrs. Hamilton at No. 99 Thompson-street, and do the housework; one night I was sent by Mrs. Hamilton to buy salts and senna at Mr. Rogers' drug store, in Spring-street, near Sullivan; I asked for salts and senna, and received a package from the boy now present, put up in white paper, and tied with a red cord; there were two words written upon the paper in pencil; I took it home, and Mrs. Hamilton told me to put it away; I put it on the top of the clock, and there were no other parcels there at the time; the boy put up the medicine while I waited; he only turned round from where he stood; I saw him put something white in the paper which glistened and some leaves; the boy now present is the one who sold the medicine, and he and his brother were the only persons present; his brother is a smaller boy than he; the same boy waited on me when I went for some Rochelle salts just before I went for the salts and senna; he got the latter from the right hand side of the store, near the front door; I noticed a pair of scales on the counter, and he got the medicine from right behind where they were.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, Coroner FLYNN decided to adjourn the further hearing of witnesses until Monday at 11 o'clock A. M. He also offered to accept bail for the accused, Mr. ROGERS and his son, but the offer was indignantly refused, so both were sent back to the strong rooms at Police Headquarters until Monday. Mr. ROGERS had counsel present watching the progress of the case. There are some developments on the part of the defence anticipated, though we omit all mention of their purport, for obvious reasons.

MURDER TRIALS.

The Virtual Ending of the Northrup Poisoning Case—Acquittal of John Doran, Tried for the Murder of Ellen Hicks.

On Friday night, about 12 o'clock, just before the adjournment of the Westchester Oyer and Terminer sitting at White Plains, the counsel of CALVIN M. NORTHRUP moved for his discharge on his own recognizance. He was twice indicted for an attempt to poison his wife, and on the third trial was convicted and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in Sing Sing State Prison. A new trial was granted by the Court of Appeals, while the convict was undergoing his sentence, but after the appeal had been decided, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. NORTHRUP has endeavored to get a hearing at each term of the Oyer and Terminer of the County since his liberation from prison, but has been unable, owing to the prosecution not being ready.

The District Attorney opposed the motion last night, but Justice BARNARD remarked that this opposition savored of persecution, as NORTHRUP had ever been ready and anxious for trial. He then ordered that the accused be discharged on his own recognizance in the sum of $5,000. That will probably end the case, as no one believes that he will ever again be put on trial.

THE ELLEN HICKS CASE.

As published in yesterday's TIMES, the trial of Sergt. DORAN, of the First United States Artillery, for the murder of ELLEN HICKS, at Westchester, 2d of August, 1866, was concluded at a late hour on Friday night. The jury retired at about 10:45 o'clock, and after an absence of about an hour, returned with a verdict of "Not guilty," which was hailed with tumultuous applause by the spectators in the Court-room.

After his formal discharge he was rearrested upon a charge of felonious assault, to which he pleaded "Not guilty." He was released upon furnishing bail in the sum of $500.

MICHAEL MARTIN, the only one of the six accused soldiers remaining untried, was then discharged on a *nol. pros.* moved by the District-Attorney. DORAN and MARTIN returned to Fort Schuyler yesterday, after a close imprisonment of twenty-six months. Three others implicated in the murder—FITZGERALD, BURKE and CANTY—will be executed on Friday next, unless the Governor intervenes, which it is thought he will do under the circumstances.

The Hudson-street Arson Case—Brush Between Justice Dowling and Fire-Marshal Brackett.

Justice DOWLING continued the examination in the case of JACK BAUM, the boy arrested on Thursday evening, on a charge of having set fire to the premises No. 21 Hudson-street, occupied by W. & C. BAUM, as a clothing store. Mr. MARTIN J. KANE, Surveyor of the Park Fire Insurance Company, was the first witness introduced, and he testified that his Company had an insurance of $2,500 on the stock in the premises damaged by fire in Hudson-street, that being understood to be the full value of the stock, and the policy would expire in May next. The following conversation between the Magistrate and Fire-Marshal BRACKETT ensued, much to the edification of the audience present.

Fire-Marshal—I see by the newspapers this morning that your Honor found fault with me yesterday because I had detained witnesses in this case for examination. I did not intend to displease you, Sir, and I only kept the witnesses a few minutes.

Magistrate—I have noticed nothing in the papers about my remarks, but I know one thing, I was kept waiting all day yesterday for those witnesses and I was compelled to adjourn the case over until this morning in consequence of their non-attendance. I cannot and will not submit to such proceedings. The law distinctly says that when a person is deprived of his liberty on any charge whatever, he shall be taken forthwith before the nearest sitting Magistrate, and a complaint made against him in a formal manner, and he shall not be detained a moment in prison without due process of law.

Fire-Marshal—I only acted in accordance with and by authority of the act creating the office of Metropolitan Fire Marshal for the City and County of New-York, and I did not wish to bring the evidence or case before you in an incomplete form.

Magistrate—If you had brought the evidence taken by you, before me, all written up, I would have pushed it off my desk. I am determined to protect myself in my rights, as a Magistrate, and I will permit no inferior officer to dictate or interfere with me in the conduct of my official business. The District-Attorney of the County has informed me that the law under which you claim to act as Fire Marshal, is a nullity, and an expensive one at that, so I will not recognize it at all. If you as Fire Marshal had brought the prisoner before me, as your predecessor had been in the habit of doing, I would have permitted you to take evidence as a clerk, but in no other way.

The Fire-Marshal then quietly walked out of the room, and it is understood that he has entirely withdrawn from the case, so far as the Court proceedings are concerned. Mr. E. A. BAKER, formerly Fire Marshal, appeared as counsel for the defence, and briefly examined police officers on duty in Hudson-street, in the endeavor to show that the first witness, BESSIE MCCANN, was mistaken as to the exact time when she discovered the fire and when she saw the prisoner leave the store. The examination was then laid over until Tuesday next.

PURITAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Church Architecture in the Sister City—Plans and Location of the Latest Enterprise—The Cost to be About $200,000.

The church architecture of Brooklyn is doing considerable toward the development of its general interests, and, first of all, it has done much, and is still doing much in the enhancement of the value of surrounding property, by drawing around certain centres respectable communities, increasing the demand for a class of houses which can only be occupied by persons having some regard for neatness and order, as distinguished from chaos and filth. The building of a handsome church edifice, therefore, is an object of importance to property-owners as well as to the immediate friends and members of the church, and even if they have no money invested in the building fund, they have got good-will and good wishes for the enterprise, always provided that the church gathers orderly congregations of respectable and intelligent persons. Some New-England (orthodox) Congregationalists residing in the upper portion of Brooklyn, in the region of Marcy and De Kalb avenues, who a short time ago organized the Puritan Church, have concluded to erect a magnificent church edifice at the corner of the avenues alluded to. The plans for the new building were designed and prepared by Mr. EDWARD TUCKERMAN POTTER, architect, of this City. The style of the building is early Gothic, and in the details comprehends many points that are decidedly new, besides being good. The exterior elevation includes a spire 250 feet high, and of very ornate appearance. It will have richly ornamented pinnacles. The whole edifice will consist of two buildings, covering an area of 175 feet by 100 feet. One building will constitute the church proper, and the other will include the lecture-room and the school-room. The lecture and school-room building will have 95 feet front on Marcy-avenue, and a depth of 66 feet to where it unites with the church. The main church building will cover 104 by 83 feet. The auditorium will be seated to accommodate thirteen hundred persons. The body of the house will be arranged in four rows of pews, with five spacious aisles. In the rear of the pulpit platform will be the pastor's study and the trustees' room, each measuring 9 by 14 feet. In addition to these will be a dressing-room, bath and water-closets, and the stairway to the organ and choir gallery, which will be at the back of and over the pulpit, so as to face the congregation. There will be a spacious gallery on the other three sides of the house, supported on each side by only three columns, which will in no wise obstruct the view of the pulpit from the pews in any part of the auditorium. Between the church and the lecture and school rooms will be ample sashes filled with plate glass, and ornamented with handsomely-designed screen work in wood, so arranged as to provide for the whole edifice being thrown into one on special occasions, when the space may be required. This combined room will give accommodation to at least 1,800 persons. The building will be of brown stone, the trimmings to be of Ohio stone. The arch-stones of the windows and doors will be of alternate shades, and the windows will be filled with tracery. The roof will be covered with slate laid in various colors and in rich patterns, somewhat after the design of the Congregational Church in Chicago. The ridge of the roof will be surmounted by ornamental cast-iron work, illuminated with gold. The ground has been broken for the new edifice, and the building will proceed at once. It is understood that the total cost of this magnificent church structure will not fall short of $200,000, but when completed it will be worth more than that amount to the owners of real estate, as well as to the Society which has undertaken such a spirited enterprise. The gifted pastor is Rev. C. H. EVEREST, and the Church now worships at the corner of De Kalb-avenue and Walworth-street. The design of their new temple is creditable alike to the taste of Mr. POTTER, the architect, and the spirit of the Puritan Church Society. The lecture-room part of the building will be ready for occupation some time next Summer, and the whole will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A BURGLAR.

Officer FITZGERALD, of the Second Ward Police, arraigned JOHN MCLAUGHLIN before the Magistrate to answer a charge of committing a burglary on the 28th of August. It appears that the gold-beating establishment of JOSEPH SOREM, at No. 39 Beekman-street, was forcibly entered, and a quantity of gold-leaf and cigars, valued at $52, stolen. JOHN DEAN, an employe in the place, testified yesterday that the prisoner had been in the habit of loitering about the premises, without having any employment. After the burglary the prisoner endeavored to sell some cigars to Mr. GEO. BORMER, of No. 27 Park-street, which cigars closely resembled those stolen. The accused was held for trial.

A CARPET-BAGGER.

CHARLES WHITNEY, well-known as "Prof. Whitney, the Shakespearean reader," was arrested yesterday and arraigned before the Magistrate, on a charge of having swindled the proprietor of the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, out of the price of two days' board. As the accused had stated his inability to pay his board, the hotel clerk examined WHITNEY's carpet-bag, and found it to be filled with bricks and newspapers. Mr. WHITNEY insisted that some trick had been played upon him, and stated he was in the City for the purpose of making Democratic speeches and lost all his money while on a spree. He was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY IN SPRING-STREET.

ABRAM D. CLARK, No. 145 Spring-street, made a complaint, stating that on Thursday night his house was burglariously entered by breaking open the outer hall-door, and that clothing, money and trinkets, valued at $55, had been stolen. WILLIAM CHARLES SHEPPARD being suspected of the burglary, Officer GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, visited his room at No. 158 Eldridge-street, where he found a box of trinkets belonging to CLARK. SHEPPARD was thereupon arrested, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

DISHONEST LAUNDRESS.

MARGARET ROBINSON, a young colored woman, was employed as a laundress by THEODORE W. BAYARD, of No. 220 West Forty-eighth-street, and took advantage of her opportunity to purloin from the house a lady's cloak and other articles valued at $75. All of the stolen property was found in her possession by Officer KELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, who arrested her and she freely admitted her guilt. She was committed in default of $500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

THE $6,000 BOND ROBBERY.

ANTON SCHMITZ, of No. 294 Third-avenue, was arraigned for the robbery of $6,000 in United States bonds and $550 in money from CHRISTIAN KOCH, as fully reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The accused was very emphatic in his declarations of his innocence, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

SUSPECTED CHARACTERS.

During the night of the 30th ult. the factory of JAMES MCELROY, No. 346 West Seventeenth-street, was burglariously entered, and a quantity of lead pipe stolen. Detective MCCAFFERTY, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested a boy named EDWARD MCGUIRE as the burglar, and subsequently PATRICK MCDONALD, keeper of a junk shop in Tenth-avenue, was arrested as a receiver of stolen goods, for purchasing the pipe of the boy. There being no evidence against MCDONALD he was discharged from custody. The boy was held for further examination.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

CLOTHING STOLEN.

SOLOMON H. HANDFORD, No. 276 Pearl-street, stated in his complaint that Sept. 29, a coat, four pairs of pants and five vests were stolen from him by AARON RAINBOW, one of his employes. The accused was arrested by Officer BROADHEAD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who found that he had pawned the goods. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was committed for examination.

DISHONEST TAILOR.

SEIGFRIED DOBLIN, No. 394 Bowery, on the 27th of August intrusted the material of three coats to PHILIP FISCHER to be made up. The tailor gave his residence as No. 196 Eldridge-street, and as he did not return the coats inquiry was made at the address, when it was found that he did not reside there. Subsequently it was discovered that he lived at No. 512 East Twelfth-street, and as he had pawned the coats he was arrested for larceny, and was committed for trial.

New-York City Mission.

The New-York City Mission held their monthly meeting in the Presbyterian church, Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-sixth-street, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. A number of the missionaries gave accounts of their labors in midnight meetings for street girls, in open-air preaching, in aiding strangers, and in visiting and comforting the sick and the dying. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, sketched the rise and progress of evangelistic efforts, and the movements of the churches and benevolent societies, and gave the general results of the City Mission operations of the month. The Chairman adverted to his early connection with the tract effort, and the labors of HARLOW PAGE and others in 1831-2, and called for more personal consecration and earnestness of effort on the part of every follower of Christ. Among the figures showing the work accomplished, we note the following: 36 missionaries, 392 visitors, 9,391 missionary visits, 167 meetings, 1,772 persons led to churches, 12 open-air services and 10,000 attendants, 102 families and 400 persons aided, $501 53 distributed among the worthy poor and 58,922 tracts distributed.

A Gala Day of Base Ball.

Friday was quite lively with base ball in Brooklyn, three or four very interesting proceedings marking the afternoon. On the Union Ball Grounds the Cincinnati Club played the Mutuals, and though the New-Yorkers led off with a score of 10 to 0 the Western nine managed by good play, and with the assistance of errors by their opponents, to win the game by one run. The Mutual score stood at 23 to 11 at the close of the sixth innings, but on the last three innings the Cincinnatis ran up a score of 18 to the Mutuals 5, and finally won by the totals of 29 to 28. We give the score:

CINCINNATI.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
Wright, 2d b	3	3	Dockney, c. f	4	2
Waterman, 3d b	2	5	Wolters, p	2	3
Johnson, r. f	3	4	Jewett, r. f	2	5
Hatfield, l. f	2	5	O. Hunt, l. f	1	5
Hunter, s. s	3	3	Mills, 1st b	3	3
Brainard, p	5	1	Devyr, s. s	2	2
Kingsley, c. f	4	2	Duffy, 3d b	6	1
Gould, 1st b	3	2	Swandell, c	4	2
Allison, c	1	4	Flanly, 2d b	1	5
Total	27	29	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Cincinnati	0	2	3	6	0	0	8	5	5—29
Mutual	10	2	3	2	5	1	1	4	0—28

UMPIRE—Mr. Mills, of the Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Bascom and McCarty.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and fifty minutes.
FLY-CATCHES—Cincinnati, 12; Mutual, 6.
FOUL-BOUND CATCHES—Cincinnati, 3; Mutual, 5.

On the Capitoline Grounds a most amusing contest took place between the Light Weights and Heavies of the billiard world, in which the most noted experts in the City took part, including Foster, Tieman, Goldthwaite, Hubbel, Phelan, Dailey, Boyle, &c. Eph Horn, Neil Bryant and Tony Pastor were of the party, and a jolly time they had. The return game will be played shortly. We append the score:

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.	O.	R.	HEAVIES.	O.	R.
Wicks, 1st b	0	4	Boyle, 1st b	2	2
Hubbell, c	0	5	Michael Phelan, s. s	1	2
Foster, f	0	5	Grate, f	2	2
Geo. Phelan, s s	0	5	Eph Horn, f	0	4
M. Dailey, p	1	4	O'Connor, 3d b	3	1
McQueeny, f	4	1	Burns, p	3	1
Kilduff, f	3	2	Tony Pastor, f	1	3
Fowler, f	2	2	Wainwright, c	0	4
McLeish, 3d b	0	3	Freeman, f	3	1
Dan Dean, r. s	3	1	Tieman, f	3	2
Samuels, 2d b	3	1	Thos. Dean, 2d b	3	0
			N. Bryant, f	3	1
Total	15	33	Total	23	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Light-weights	14	0	6	10	3—33
Heavies	3	2	5	5	8—23

UMPIRE—Mr. John Dailey.
SCORER—Mr. Garno.
TIME OF GAME—2 hours.

On the same grounds, after the billiard match was over, the Excelsiors and Independents had a match, and a beautiful display of fielding marked the contest. The Independents played a plucky game with eight men, the result being the success of the Excelsiors, by a score of 33 to 8.

CRICKET.

A match was played yesterday afternoon at the Willow grounds, Bedford, L. I., between the hotel proprietors of Brooklyn and New-York, which resulted in favor of the New-Yorkers, after a game of two innings, by six runs. A return match is anticipated for the 4th of November, when the All-England Eleven have departed, so that the latter should not gain any of the points shown by the experts of these two famous cities.

At Bedford, the Willow Grounds were the scene of a noteworthy contest, in which twenty-two licensed victualers of New-York and Brooklyn were engaged, the object being to give CROSSLEY, the professional of the Willow Club, a complimentary benefit. A fine supper closed the proceedings.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Sept. 26:

Second Division—Staff appointments with rank from Sept. 15—Benjamin Haskell, Engineer; Horatio C. King, Judge Advocate; Orville D. Jewett, Major and Aid-de-Camp.

Eighth Brigade—Joseph Cornell, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank Sept. 7, *vice* John H. Bagley, resigned.

Third Regiment Infantry—Charles Coles, First Lieutenant, with rank Aug. 7, *vice* David H. Humphrey, resigned.

Fifth Regiment Infantry—Simon J. Uilrich, Second Lieutenant, with rank Aug. 7, *vice* H. E. Zoesbisch, promoted; Christian Disch, Second Lieutenant, with rank Aug. 7, *vice* John Soltan, resigned.

Sixth Regiment Infantry—Valentine Kaemmerer, Captain, with rank June 22, *vice* Lang, resigned; William Hesse, Second Lieutenant, with rank July 23, *vice* Peter Dimler, declined.

Seventh Regiment Infantry—Edward G. Arthur, First Lieutenant, with rank July 2, *vice* S. E. Burdick, resigned; William O. Casey, First Lieutenant, with rank Aug. 10, *vice* H. Waldo, resigned; James C. Abrams, Second Lieutenant, with rank Aug. 10, *vice* Wm. C. Casey, promoted.

Ninth Regiment Infantry—Edgar S. Allien, Adjutant, with rank Aug. 17, *vice* William Seward, Jr., promoted.

Tenth Regiment Infantry—John G. Farnsworth, Colonel, with rank Sept. 21, *vice* L. U. Lennox, resigned.

Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry—Henry L. Pierson, Jr., Quartermaster, with rank June 5, *vice* John S. Lockwood; Henry M. Porter, Commissary, with rank June 5, original vacancy.

Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry—Peter Macdonald, Second Lieutenant, with rank July 13, *vice* Robert Dyer, declined; Joseph McKinley, Captain, with rank Aug. 13, *vice* C. Pullman, promoted; William Bruce, Second Lieutenant, with rank Aug. 13, *vice* Joseph McKinley, promoted.

Eighty-seventh Regiment Infantry—George W. Bartlett, Captain, with rank Aug. 15, *vice* Edward Duffy, removed from district; Michael Kirley, Captain, with rank Aug. 8, *vice* Phelps, resigned; A. C. Boshart, First Lieutenant, with rank Aug. 8, *vice* Michael Kirley, promoted; A. H. Bickford, Second Lieutenant, with rank Aug. 8, *vice* M. W. Stevens, appointed Adjutant; Wm. M. Taylor, Second Lieutenant, with rank Sept. 5, *vice* Charles Davis, Jr., removed from district.

First Regiment Cavalry—Michael J. Dunn, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank Aug. 22, *vice* Ellison, resigned; Christian Trinthammer, First Lieutenant, with rank Aug. 18, *vice* Keller, promoted.

Battalion Artillery Twenty-fifth Brigade—Thomas L. Barnes, First Lieutenant, with rank Sept. 8, *vice* Geo. Franenberger; John Carson, First Lieutenant, with rank Sept. 8, *vice* M. L. Hughes, resigned.

There was only one resignation accepted, viz.: Fifth Regiment, Capt. John Ertz, Jr., Sept. 22.

Col. Albert Steinway announces that the Sixth Regiment is hereby ordered to parade in full uniform, for inspection, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. Roll-call of companies at armory, 12 o'clock M. Line will be formed in Elm-street, right resting on Grand-street, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. First Sergeant's call, 12:45, on ground of formation. Commandants of companies will assemble at the regimental armory on Thursday, Oct. 29, at 6:30 P. M., to have their books and records inspected by Brigade Inspector. Those commandants who have non-commissioned vacancies in their companies will order elections to fill same. Commissary-Sergeant Rosenbaum is, at his own request, relieved from duty, and is appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant of Company A. The following appointments of company Quartermaster-Sergeants are announced: D Company, W. A. Gans; F Company, D. Seckles; H Company, M. A. Lassner. Company drills will commence in October, the instruction to be strictly confined to Upton's Tactics. Company drills to be held in large drill-room, squad drills in small room. The Drum Major is to be entitled to the large drill room for instruction of drummers, on every Saturday. A non-commissioned officer drill will take place, in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue, on the following evenings: Oct. 26, Nov. 23, Dec. 21. Roll-call 7:45 o'clock. Line will be formed at 8 precisely. Muskets will be furnished at arsenal. A regimental drill will take place at the State Arsenal, full uniform, on Monday evening, Oct. 12. Roll-call, 7:45 P. M. Line will form at 8. Muskets furnished at arsenal. Quartermaster-Sergeants of companies will collect all old equipments and muskets now in the hands of their respective company members, and turn them over to the Regimental Quartermaster, on or before the 15th day of October.

Adjt.-Gen. S. E. Marvin announces, in General Orders No. 23, that the following modifications of General Orders No. 17, current series, are hereby made, the several persons named having furnished sufficient evidence to warrant the same:

1. The following-named officers are relieved from the requirements imposed by the aforesaid orders, and will appear for a further examination before the Examining Board at its next session, to be held in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of October, 1868:

Second Lieut. Samuel J. Glassey, Ninth Regiment National Guard; Second Lieutenant Joseph F. Swords, Ninth Regiment National Guard.

2. Second Lieut. Charles A. Miller, Twelfth Regiment National Guard, is relieved from the requirements of General Orders No. 17, is hereby permitted to resign his commission.

3. Capt. John Ertz, Fifth Regiment National Guard, is relieved from the disabilities of the aforesaid orders, having failed to receive notice to appear before the Examining Board.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. V. Meserole, the Eleventh Brigade will assemble, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for annual inspection and review, at the regimental armories or State Arsenal, as the respective commandants may direct, as follows: Twenty-third Regiment on Monday, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Forty-seventh Regiment on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Fifty-sixth Regiment on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Howitzer Battery on Monday, Oct. 26, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The brigade staff, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, will attend all the inspections above ordered.

Muster-rolls will be forwarded to the Brigade Inspector, Major Henry J. Foster, National City Bank, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, one week before the date of inspection.

This command will assemble at the parade ground, Prospect Park, on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1868, for drill and instruction. The forenoon will be devoted to battalion drill. Brigade line will be formed at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

The brigade staff in fatigue uniform, (mounted,) will report to the General, corner Bedford-avenue and Madison-street, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

The following schedule of drills are announced for the Ninth Regiment: Company drills to Feb. 1; division drills during February; wing drills during March. The annual inspection and review of the regiment will be held in Tompkins-square Thursday next. Line will be formed at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The following have been appointed Quartermaster-Sergeants: Company A, Charles E. Peterson; Company B, Arthur D. Chambers; Company C, Frank Inman; Company D, T. Henry French; Company E, James W. Brinck; Company F, John C. Ladd; Company G, T. Wilbur Bates; Company H, Isaac C. Wilson; Company I, Joseph Beggs; Company K, William W. Seguin.

On Friday evening, as the First Company of the Seventh Regiment were preparing for drill, the bunting suspended over the line of gas-jets in the main drill-room caught fire, and seemed at one time to endanger the armory. The boys of the First Company made a gallant charge upon the flames with fixed bayonets and pulled the bunting down. It is contemplated to organize the boys of the First Company as a fire-brigade.

Col. Leggett announces that the Thirty-seventh Regiment will parade on the 9th inst. for inspection, per brigade orders. Regimental line will be formed at the armory at 1 o'clock P. M. The Eighth Regiment will also parade on the same day for the same purpose at the same hour.

The Seventh Regiment will parade Tuesday next in full marching order. Roll-call at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, under command of Col. Krehbiel, will parade on Thursday, Oct. 22. Roll-call at 12 M. All the commissioned and non-commissioned staff officers, in fatigue uniforms, will assemble for instruction and drill, at the armory, on Friday, the 16th day of October next, at 8 o'clock P. M. The non-commissioned officers are ordered to assemble for instruction and drill at the regimental armory on the first Friday evening of each month. Joseph Koch has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company H, and Wm. Kuhns Second Lieutenant of Company E.

Col. Geo. B. Post having offered his resignation to the Governor, received the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment on Wednesday evening at the armory, and after taking formal leave of them, invited them all to supper.

Company F, Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., under the command of Capt. Wm. H. McIntire, attended in a body (citizens' dress) the funeral of their late associate and honorary member, F. Van Dooren, from his late residence in Jersey City on Wednesday afternoon.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The nineteenth anniversary of the American Bible Union will be held in the Mariner's Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, on Wednesday and Thursday, the exercises to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. The clergymen announced to speak during the two days are Rev. C. P. SHELDON, D. D., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. W. M. WHITEHEAD, Pennsylvania.; Rev. ISAAC ERRETT, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., New-York; Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, California; Rev. WILLIAM P. YEAMAN, New-York; Rev. A. J. GORDON, Massachusetts; Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., New-York, and Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINGS, New-York. Arrangements have been completed for the comfort and accommodation of persons attending the meetings. One gratifying circumstance connected with these meetings will be the fact that an abundant supply of the Book of Genesis, as revised by Rev. Dr. CONANT, copies of which were so eagerly sought for at the last anniversary, will be on hand. This volume includes a learned and popular Commentary, decidedly superior to any other work of the kind, in that it is concise, the translator having evidently cared more for making his work useful than to appear learned and abstruse. Dr. CONANT will undoubtedly receive due credit for his masterly work at the hands of common and unlettered readers, while the Union will be heartily thanked for approving and publishing the book. The coming meetings promise to be of increased interest and earnestness in the support of the Union's operations.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.—Some time between midnight and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a party of burglars forced open a rear window of the piano factory of KRANISCH, BOCH & Co., at Nos. 241 and 243 East Twenty-third-street, and so gained an entrance to the office. The thieves then deliberately carried the iron safe into the yard and commenced operations upon it. While thus endeavoring to open the safe they were alarmed by the unexpected advent of Sergt. MCELWAIN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who, unfortunately, was unable to effect any arrests, as the burglars made good their escape through a neighboring alley-way. He, however, secured the tools abandoned by the burglars.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—JOHN DOYLE, aged 60 years, of No. 9 Mulberry-street, was found dead yesterday morning in the yard in rear of his late residence, by Officer QUINLAN, of the Sixth Precinct. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and, as Dr. CUSHMAN, his deputy, expressed the opinion, after a cursory examination of the remains, that death had resulted from intemperance, a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury.

SINGULARLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon EDWARD GASSNER, of No. 16 Jones-street, aged 11 years, jumped on a truck driven by AARON B. CARTER, and afterward crawled into an empty barrel, which soon rolled off, and the truck wheel passed over the boy's neck, causing almost instant death. The Ninth Ward Police took charge of the remains to await the action of the Coroner.

BRIEF ITEMS.—The Police made 1,696 arrests last week in this city.... TOBIAS S. FRANK, aged 18, of No. 48 Allen-street, had a foot crushed by the wheel of a Belt car in South-street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.... JOHN CONGELSON committed suicide last evening at No. 446 West Forty-second-street, by cutting his throat with a table knife. The motive for the act is not known as yet.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF GAMBLING.—The report of the Association for the month ending Aug. 30, 1868, shows that the number of new members is thirty-eight, and the number of employes reported to their employers, seventy-one.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A SNEAK THIEF MAKES A SUCCESSFUL THEFT.—A sneak thief, in some very quiet way, obtained admission to the residence of Mrs. A. J. MINOR, Greene, near Franklin-avenue, and stole her pocket-book, containing $190 in money and receipts of bills for goods purchased of A. T. STEWART & Co., New-York, amounting to $120. The thief being unobserved, escaped.

NEW-JERSEY.

CRIMINALS IN THE HUDSON COUNTY JAIL.—The Fall Term of the Hudson County Courts will commence on Tuesday next, Judge BEDLE presiding. There are at present some thirty persons confined in the jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, on the following charges: Mrs. I. Cooke, false pretences; Jacob Heck, perjury; Peter Egan, robbery; Solomon D. Lambert, rape; Silas Hartwell, fornication; Wm. Sheridan, larceny from person; James Bramwood, grand larceny; James Good, threatening; Michael Roach, murder; Bergen Hedden, rape; Jas. Reilly, murder; Jas. Canfield, grand larceny; Edw. Kull, larceny from person; August Bohner, burglary; John Reardon, robbery; Jas. Irvin, assault; Margaret Allen, assault and battery; Thomas Ryan, assault and battery; Julia Platt, abduction; Mary A. Cunningham, larceny; Wm. Johnson, indecent exposure; James Garrigan, assault and battery; Abraham Quinsted, larceny from person; Wm. Johnson, grand larceny, Wm. Smith, robbery; Thos. Williams, false pretences; Kate Lennon, assault; Joseph Olds, grand larceny; Helen Williams, larceny from person; Daniel Haverty, disorderly; George Fowler larceny; Nelson Williams, larceny; Francis Edwards, larceny.

ANNUAL MEETING OF TURNVEREIN.—The annual meeting of the Jersey City Turnverein was held in the new hall of the association on Friday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, CHARLES STEINMETZ; Vice-President, WM. MELOSCH; Treasurer, CHARLES STEIR; Secretary, CHARLES TOANSE; Corresponding Secretary, M. SCHLEJLE; Master of Gymnastics, JACOB STEIR; Second Master, LOUIS MILLER; Property Man, WM. MEERBOT; Librarian, ALBERT KRAATS. The institution is in a flourishing condition.

MONASTERY FAIR AT WEST HOBOKEN.—The Passionist Fathers at West Hoboken are about to erect a fine church there. To aid this enterprise, a "Grand Monastery Fair" was opened on the 1st, and will be continued until the 15th. The exposition is in the large frame building at the Monastery, West Hoboken, and the display is a very attractive one. It is to be hoped that the projectors of this good work will find all the patronage they desire.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.—Late on Friday evening, a Mr. LYON, of Newark, who had just arrived from the Waverly Fair ground, was knocked down at the Chestnut-street depot by a gang of New-York thieves and robbed of $40. The poor man was so affected by the loss, that but for the interference of bystanders he would have thrown himself under a passing train. The thieves escaped.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.—Among the exhibitors of thoroughbreds at the New-Jersey State Agricultural Fair, held at Waverly last week, was Mr. DAVIS COLLAMORE, who was awarded first-class premium for a one-year old Aldorney bull, Bashan, 2d; and a two-year old heifer, Belle.

ACCIDENT.—THEODORE BOSWELL, an employe of the Jersey Railroad, Jersey City, while coupling cars at the depot last evening, was caught between the buffers and seriously injured.

SKATING RINK.—Newark is to have skating rink. A number of prominent citizens have, after examination, come to the conclusion that the erection of a rink is a very feasible project in Newark.

PICKPOCKETS' HARVEST.—Since the Police Detectives have been withdrawn from the railroad depots and ferry-houses, the pickpockets have been reaping a rich harvest. It is reported that within the past ten days some thirty wallets have been found in and around the New-Jersey Railroad depot. On Thursday morning a gentleman lost a watch valued at $500, and several persons were robbed yesterday morning.

Lieut. Frederick H. Beecher.

Mr. E. N. PACKARD, a classmate of the late Lieut. FREDERICK H. BEECHER, communicates to the Boston *Advertiser* the following sketch of that officer, who was recently killed in the Indian fight in Kansas:

"Lieut. FREDERICK H. BEECHER, the report of whose death is confirmed in the recent dispatch of Gen. SHERMAN, was the son of Rev. CHAS. BEECHER, of Georgetown, and was born at New-Orleans, La., June 22, 1841. His preparatory studies were conducted at Andover Phillips Academy, and he entered Bowdoin College in August, 1858.

He immediately took the lead in manly sports, and became the most accomplished gymnast the college has ever had. The Brunswick woods and trout brooks, and the seashore not far distant, could tell a story of his prowess as a sportsman; and when he was examined for admission to the service, he was pronounced by the surgeon to be the most perfect man, physically, that Maine had sent out. He took good rank as a scholar, and his intellectual abilities always commanded the respect of those who knew him best, and who could see, under his quiet demeanor, a reserved power, which subsequent events have more fully developed. In the Spring of 1862, he determined, with many others of his class, then about graduating, to enter his country's service. It was in the dark days of the war. He was mustered in Aug. 25, as a member of Company D, Sixteenth Maine Regiment, and was soon appointed Second Sergeant and Second and First Lieutenant, successively.

He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from the first engagement at Fredericksburg, where he was severely wounded in the thigh, to the battle of Gettysburg, where he was more seriously wounded in the knee by the bursting of a shell. After lying for several hours without attention, he was doubtless rescued from death by the incessant care of his mother, who hastened from home to be with him. For months after this he was confined to his bed, and often seemed to be near the gates of death; and on his partial recovery he was accidentally thrown from a carriage, and his wounded leg broken by the fall. But his dauntless courage did not forsake him. He was commissioned Captain, but could not act in that capacity. On his recovery he received a commission of First Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps, and was stationed for some time at Raleigh, where, acting as Adjutant-General to Gen. E. WHITTLESEY, of the Freedmen's Bureau, he did good service.

Subsequently, about two years since, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant United States Army, and for the most of the time has been stationed on the frontier, developing high military talent and eliciting commendations from his superior officers.

His genuine courage and unaffected manliness of character will live in the memory of his friends. The facts here given are his best eulogy, and he has rounded a short life as a Christian soldier, by paying 'the last full measure of devotion' to his country."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 3—11:15 A. M.
Consols open at 94⅛ for both money and the account.
American Securities open at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....74¼
Erie Railway Shares.....33¼
Illinois Centrals.....97¼

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 3—11:15 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens buoyant at an advance of a fraction on American descriptions, viz.: [illegible]
Middling Uplands.....10⅝d.@10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....10⅞d.@11d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 18,000 bales. There is some business doing in Cotton to arrive; sales being made this morning at 10d. for Middling Uplands.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 3—11:15 A. M.
Sugar is quiet at previous prices.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 3—2 P. M.
American Securities are easier at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....74
Erie Shares.....32¾
Illinois Centrals.....96¾

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 3—2 P. M.
COTTON—The market continues buoyant. The following are the closing figures:
Middling Uplands.....10¾d.
Middling Orleans.....11d.
The sales of the day have footed up 20,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Red Wheat, 10s. 6d. ℔ cental. Peas, 45s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 71s. 9d. ℔ cwt.
PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 25s. 6d., and not 26s., as before reported.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 3.
COTTON—The market is firm and higher. Tres Ordinaire has advanced to 137f. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 3—Evening.
United States Five-twenties closed easier at 76½@76¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 3—Evening.
The Bourse is dull. Rentes closed at 68f. 95c.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 3—Evening.
The Cotton market closed active at a further advance. Tres Ordinaire, 138f. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 3—Evening.
Petroleum closed firm at 49½f. for Standard White.

[Advertisement.]

If you want a good Piano, Melodeon, or Organ, go to WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, where you will find Chickering's, Waters', Steinway's, Carhart's, and other first-class instruments, at bargains for cash, or on monthly installments, or you can rent from 6 to 12 months, and the rent be applied if purchased.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Sept. 19	Bremen	New-York	
Hammonia	Sept. 23	Hamburg	New-York	
Java	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York	
Ville de Paris	Sept. 26	Brest	New-York	

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	Oct.	6	New-York	Hamburg
City of New-York	Oct.	6	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Oct.	7	New-York	Liverpool
Siberia	Oct.	8	New-York	Liverpool
Union	Oct.	8	New-York	Bremen
Europa	Oct.	10	New-York	Glasgow
City of Paris	Oct.	10	New-York	Liverpool

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Santiago de Cuba	Oct.	5	New-York	Aspinwall
Missouri	Oct.	8	New-York	Havana
Alaska	Oct.	9	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of New-York*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 3.—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Havre via Brest*—Le Baron Frankenstein, Austria; Mrs. Geo. T. Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, Boston; Chas. E. Miller and wife, Miss Lentze, F. C. Lattner, Master F. Dambman, E. Bliss, Gen. C. W. Darling, New-York; Mr. Douglas and wife, Dr. Evans and wife, Paris; Mr. M. Pheonix, Miss Warren, Troy, N. Y.; S. W. Phoenix, N. Y.; C. Roosevelt, N. Y.; Mr. Wood, Henry Wood, Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood, Miss M. Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. N. Curtis, Boston, Mass.; Miss A. A. Dickinson, Masters G. E. Dickinson, C. Dickinson; J. Dickinson, wife, child and nurse, Miss M. Dickinson, Master G. W. Dickinson, New-York City; Mr. and Mrs. Howland, New-York; Mrs. Chas. Ketchum, Mr. Charles Ketchum, Master Ketchum, Westport, Conn.; C. A. Merrill, New-York; Mrs. F. Burritt, Westport, Conn.; G. Breant and wife, Mr. Fulcheri, Mexico; Mr. Vondermuhill, New-York; Miss Brimblecom, Boston; Miss S. Smith, La Baronne de Wetterstedt, Washington, D. C.; Mme. Rodriguez, New-Orleans, La.; Miss Dickenson, Boston; Mrs. H. W. Smith and son, Mrs. T. E. Walker, Miss M. Walker, T. Walker, Mr. Ackerman, Mrs. M. R. Simons and 2 children, New-York; Mr. Vantier, Switzerland: J. W. Waterman, Detroit, Mich.; J. Davenport, Bath, N. Y.; F. Masten, Detroit; Miss Davenport, Bath, N. Y.; Miss K. Masten, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Janeway, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Miss H. Cowan, Miss C. Cheever, Misses A. and M. Owen, New-York; Mlle. E. Blesna, Italy; Miss C. Zipey, Miss M. G. Bigelow, Boston; Ed. Fesser, Mrs. Fesser, Havana; F. B. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hill, Boston; Mr. Binmenthall, C. E. Booth, New-York; Mr. Bau, Montreal; P. L. Jullien, Mrs. H. M. Henston, Miss Henston, M. Henston, California; S. Martinez, Madrid, Spain; Mrs. Pheonix, child and maid servant, Capt. H. O. Skinner, Chas. Strehler, Mme. A. Hass, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Du Bouchet, New-York; F. Boland, Worcester, Mass., Miss Backus, Mrs. Backus, Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, tin, Miss E. Martin, Mrs. W. W. Stewart, New-York; Miss Julia Forbes, Miss Julia Foster, Miss Beers, E. Forbes, Wm. Forbes, Master H. Forbes, Master D. Forbes, Mr. Ponte, Havana; Mr. Levy, New-York; G. Dubas, Paris; Mr. Pomareda, St. Louis; Rev. Bro. Patrick; Mr. Remesy, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Dubernet and 2 children, Mr. Boyer, San Francisco; Mr. Fitzgerald, John Williams, New-York; Mr. Woods, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Lawalle and infant, Mr. Gengotti, Mr. Bassi, Mr. Ganzoli, Mr. August Orelli, Mr. S. Forne, Mr. L. Lob, Mr. A. Brecheux, Mr. Pedroni, Mr. Salty, Mr. Fagholi, Mme. L. Dupurg, Mme. M. Abassi, Mme. E. Forne, Master Forne, Master E. Forne and 2 infants, Mr. Krimer, Mme. Duill.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hall, Miss Hartridge and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Schlessinger and 4 children, Mrs. Broom and 2 children, Mrs. John Ryan and 2 children, Mrs. J. McSpedon, Miss E. J. Stephenson, Mrs. O'Donoghue, Mrs. B. H. Hardee, Col. Wm. Ludlow, Mrs. Dubois and son, Miss E. Ledder, Miss E. Frew, Capen, J. M. Wilson, Miss M. Turner, Rev. J. W. J. Schlessinger, C. O. Millar, Miss O. Millar, D. Callahan, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, R. Dickinson, A. Livingston, J. Remington, W. J. King, E. H. Smith, N. King, A. R. Grote, W. L. Carter, John Dennis, Willie Clark, H. W. Ryder, F. W. Reid, C. Bolker, J. Schofield, J. Demont, Mr. Dalrimple, Mrs. Randolph, O. R. Barker, S. E. Ogdel, O. A. Davis and 3 children, A. Davis, M. Yaretzki, vis, Joseph Hecht, C. M. Holst, A. Davis, H. Yaretzki, G. W. Sletcher.

OCT. 3.—*In steamship Hibernia, for Liverpool, &c.*—Jas. T. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Master Gibson, Abram Salaman, Mrs. Salaman, Miss Salaman, Miss C. Salaman, 3 children and infant, Thos. Glenuinning, Mrs. R. Williams, Miss Williams, child and infant, Thos. Hamer, Mrs. Hamer, Thos. Grundy, Mrs. Grundy, Miss Grundy, Robt. B. Hine, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Rix, Harry Rix, infant, Robt. Little, Alfred Ingram, Mrs. Alex. Glen, Mrs. Gourlay, Miss Gourlay, C. O. Poole, Mrs. Poole, Sophia Moore, John Carson, Mrs. Carson, Jas. Hall, Mrs. Hall and two children, Mrs. M. C. Guard, Mrs. Sparks, Wm. Evans, J. J. McKenna, Mrs. E. Shaw, Jas. Waters, Maggie Nutroy, William Coulter, Robt. Stevenson.

OCT. 3.—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Miss Alice Fringe, Mrs. Emile Horandt, Mrs. Watson and boy, Fredk. Irwin, Alonzo Lymbery, M. Kaufman, Mrs. Margaret Sparrow, F. A. Channing, W. B. S. Simmonds, Mrs. Wynkoop, Master Wynkoop, Mrs. E. Varr, Frank Aspinall, Geo. Aspinall, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Aspinall and child, A. D. Clarke, Chas. A. Vivian, Mme. England, and 97 in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—T. G. Eger and lady, J. F. Reilly, George Trippe, J. N. Burne, J. D. Johnson, M. A. Bradley, S. S. Alderman, H. H. Moody, Geo. M. Comegys, Mr. Brown, L. H. Babcock, L. Wilkooskie, Charles Anderson and lady, George Thompson, Mrs. Catharine Weeks and three children, G. H. Remshart, James Manning, G. W. Allen and lady, John Lanmore, J. L. Whitcomb and lady, Joseph Connor, John Robinson, R. Saxton and lady, George Clark and lady, John Fleming, John Williams and lady.

OCT. 3.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Miss A. M. Dickson, Miss J. Oakley, W. Nicholson, William Forbes, John Turner, Martin Sheard and wife, P. Massa and wife, A. M. Wood and wife, J. G. Marklone, F. W. Payne, J. Booline, F. C. Rhoedel, A. Percy Simmet, M. J. Schwell, Mrs. Woods, nurse and child, P. McLeary, Wm. S. Crowthers and wife, R. Thomas, John N. Dandrid, J. F. Wyckoff.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 3.—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.*—A. O. Reid, J. King and lady, J. McKenzie, H. Collins, lady, child and infant, W. Brewster, W. T. Ferguson, J. J. Burns, E. A. Sonder, Mr. Pellatt and lady, Mrs. Hogan and 2 children, E. S. Popple, E. McGannon, Mr. Sargeant, Mr. Scott, Dr. Gobrecht, T. C. Von Voorthuyden, G. Gill, Miss Banks, Mr. Tiffany and 5 daughters, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Gorizy, lady and daughter, Mrs. Sheedy, U. Smith, D. T. Mills, J. G. White, R. Davis Mr. Ebbs, P. Moran, J. T. Williams, D. Donoghue, J. G. King and lady, Mr. Spaulding, Miss L. Butts, R. Pemston, Mrs. Mullen, Miss Mullen, Mrs. Hunt, two children and maid, J. McCrea, W. McCrea, Mr. Gosling, Mrs. Aldridge, child and infant, J. H. Wilson, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Vincent, C. P. Read and lady, Miss Gorling, Mr. Kelly, Dr. Uhler and lady, F. P. Clatterley, A. P. Russell, J. F. Ober, Rev. T. Keating, Dr. Morgan and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Miss McAuliff, Mr. McChinny, Miss McChinny, Mr. Webber, F. J. Jacob, J. Day, Mr. Boz and son, B. Lavine, Mr. Wood, Mr. Wheaton, J. N. Smith, Mr. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Wheaton, W. Morrison, J. Neill, Mr. Bull, Mr. Egelberg, Mr. Mackey, H. Phillips, Mr. Lambertin, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Nolen and lady, W. H. Rolinson, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Keen, Mr. Graybill, lady, and 3 children and nurse; W. Martin, Mr. Corr, lady and 2 children; J. J. Johnson, Mr. Gentle and lady, Mrs. O'Connor, 2 children and infant; W. Smeal.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah—Rev. Mr. Benedict, Rev. Dr. Fulton, J. Grass, Mrs. Rielly and infant, S. Wiseman, David Wilson, Wm. A. James, Mrs. James, Wm. T. Sway, A. R. Goodrich, Miss Ella Goodrich, H. A. Fisher, Miss Nellie Haywood, Mrs. Hancock and 2 children, A. R. Van Sickle, Theo. Wheeler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 59 | Sun sets....... 5 38 | Moon rises... 7 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 02 | Gov. Island.. 9 51 | Hell Gate.... 11 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, I. K. Roberts; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Lockhead, New-Orleans, J. G. Dale; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Geo. Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Salvor, Hallett, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Mr. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden.

Ships Oswego, Post, Charleston, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Harpswell, Qualey, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Fearnaught, (Br.,) Jones, Savannah, Arkell & Tufts; Celestial Empire, Taylor, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Cienfuegos, Davis, Cienfuegos, Pouvert & Co.; Svanur, (Dan.,) Sebsen, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. E. Eaton, Shaelsford, Trinidad de Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Union, (Br.,) Tufts, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Charlena, Nichols, Perth Amboy, Baxter & Merrill; Renshaw, Selverte, St. Jago, J. E. Ward & Co.; Scotland, (Br.,) Lawson, Barbados, E. T. Smith.

Schooners Willie Dill, English, Wilmington, Thomas & Holmes; H. H. Thompson, Cowes, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Carrie Aldack, Kehoe, Utilda, G. Wessels; Thomas Fish, Willey, Philadelphia, H. W. Bowden; Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Parsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; William, (Br.,) Outhouse, St. John, N. B., Henry & Parker; St. Vincent, (Br.,) Garrison, St. John, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Amelia Auguste, Mott, Wareham, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Mary Eveline, Petty, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; A. A. Holton, Gordon, Newbern, J. L. Davis; Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport, H. W. Jackson; Star, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, H. W. Jackson.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Sept. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 24, 38 miles west of Fastnet, passed a National steamer, bound east: 25th, 152 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; 28th, lat. 50 10, lon. 38, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound east; 30th, lat. 47 30, lon. 48 30, passed four icebergs; Oct. 3, 250 miles east of Sandy Hook, was in co. with a bark-rigged steamer, bound west; same day, 126 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a schooner-rigged steamer, bound east.

Steamship Bremen, (N. G.,) Nevnaber, Bremen Sept. 16, via Southampton 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Bark Mystic Tie, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Dublin 32 ds., with iron and rags to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had light winds the whole passage.

Bark Carl George, (N. G.,) Arfmann, Bremen 25 ds., in ballast to Knoop, Hermann & Co. Put into this port for orders, and has been ordered to Savannah.

Bark Lizzie H. Jackson, (of Portland,) Tukey, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had light winds and fogs the greater part of the passage.

Bark Rose M., (of Halifax,) Taylor, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Lunt Bros. Had a heavy gale from N. W. round to S. W., and light winds the remainder of the passage.

Bark Czarina, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Blanchard, Antwerp 45 ds., with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co. Was 20 ds. in the Channel with continuous head winds, and had light easterly winds the remainder of the passage.

Bark Argean, (of Providence,) Lindsay, Marseilles 46 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 27. Had light southerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Normania, (Norw.,) Roser, Port Talbot, Wales, 46 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had light winds and fine weather.

Bark Triumph, (of Banff,) Godie, Grangemouth, Scotland, 40 ds., with railroad iron to John S. Kennedy. Has had fair winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Henry A. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Sleeper, London Aug. 23, and the Isle of Wight 29th, with mdse. to Master. Is anchored at S. W. Spit.

Brig Abby Watson, Billings, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 16, with lumber for Kennebunkport, Me. Sept. 17, encountered a heavy gale from N. E., which lasted three days, and during which was obliged to throw part of cargo overboard. The Abby Watson put into this port in distress, the Captain and the crew, with the exception of two men, being sick with intermittent fever.

Brig Cornelia, (Br.,) Foley, Walton, N. S., 10 days, with plaster, to Peterson & Co.

Brig E. A. Carver, Brackett, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Sept. 23, on Lahave Banks, spoke fishing schr. Twilight, of Gloucester, fishing.

Brig Elizabeth, Ames, Lisbon 31 ds., with mdse. to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Deborah S. Soule, (of Portland,) Soule, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Brockway & Baker.

Brig Robin, (of Jersey, Eng.,) Hier, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Brig Helen H. Pryor, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Pinta, Smith, Malaga 35 ds., with lemons and raisins to F. Grund & Cerero—vessel to E. W. Barstow & Son. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 30. Has had light baffling winds, with heavy sea, the entire passage.

Schr. Sarah Gardner, (of Waldoboro, Me.,) Stacey, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lath to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Seneca, Dettridge, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James Magee, Lynch, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Bearse, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Scoville, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wave, Fairingham, Jonesport 9 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Massachusetts, Hanson, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Handy, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Shields, Phillips, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Laura & Martha, Dickens, Calais 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Statesman, Bedell, Richmond, 4 ds., with flour to A. Abbott.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Griffin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Andrews, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zack, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James S. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. S. Conant, Hammond, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ella Hay, Higgins, Georgetown, D. C., for Wareham.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Stokes, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Torry, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Lyndon, Small, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. M. S. Wedmore, Terry, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Wm. P. Williams, Nichols, Fall River.
Schr. E. Chamberlain, Porter, Wareham.
Schr. The Union, Sibble, Branford.
Schr. John Walker, Butler, Providence.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Oriole, Ford, Salem, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Doretta, Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Simmons, Pawtucket.
Schr. Yarmouth, Baxter, Hyannis.
Schr. Mineola, Smith, Ellsworth, via New-Haven.
Schr. Motto, Searl, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. P. B. Anderson, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Middlesex, Carr, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, Marden, Providence.
Schr. Allen Peck, Nickerson, Harwich.
Schr. Eliza Brooks, Mapes, New-Haven.
Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Fall River.
Schr. James Nelson, Sturges, Taunton.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Post, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Josephine, Mack, Hyannis.
Schr. Ellen Duffield, Trainor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Anna Sheppard, Brandage, Providence.
Schr. Harrie & Ned, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Bridgeport.
Schr. W. B. Douglas, Clark, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Ada, Belyea, of and from St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Bangor via Fall River.
Schr. Luna, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Compromise, Barlow, Providence.
Schr. Billow, Henson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Alabama, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tempest, Hale, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Holeman, Taunton.
Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, New-Haven.
Schr. John B. Daly, Ward, Salem.
Schr. Henry Castoff, Naylor, New-Haven.
Schr. Beaulah B. Sharp, Cole, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. Judge Taney, Cavener, Elizabethport, for Bath.
Schr. Kinduskeag, Mitchell, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Mary H. Williams, Cosgrove, Haverstraw.
Schr. Katrina Van Courtlandt, Cole, Haverstraw.
Schr. Fakir, Sanders, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.
Schr. Mindora, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Agenora, Means, Port Johnson, for Salem.
Schr. Panthea, Hill, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr. Albion, Smith, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Thomas Borden, Whittington, Fall River.
Schr. Connecticut, Mott, New-Haven.
Schr. Iris, Drake, New-Haven.
Schr. Estelle, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Artist, Forrester, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, Branford.
Schr. S. P. Hawes, Jackson, Providence.
Schr. Ruth Halsey, Perry, New-London.
Schr. Francis Burritt, Allen, Providence.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light N. E., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Molocka, Hawthorne, Liverpool Aug. 29. Is anchored on the Bar.

Also, two ships and one bark, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships St. Laurent, for Havre; Wm. Penn, for London; City of Antwerp and Erin, for Liverpool; Hibernia, for Glasgow; Sherman, George Cromwell and Lodona, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Flag, for Fernandina; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington. Ship Daniel Webster, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 3—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brig John Aviles, from Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3—Cld. steamship Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 3—Arr. bark Traveler, from Rio for orders. The barks Cricket and New Light were to sail for Baltimore Sept. 1.

Passed in for Baltimore—Bark St. Lawrence, from Demerara; brig Caroline, from Matanzas; schrs. Mary E. Banks, from Fortune Island; Silas Fossal, from Windsor, N. S.

Passed out—Steamships Baltimore, for Bremen; Maryland, for Cuba; brig Charles Albert, for West Indies; ships Wm. Yeo, for Liverpool; Isabella Saunders, for Rotterdam.

Sld. flagship Contoocook, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3—The steamship Colorado, from Panama, arrived here at 8 o'clock, making the connection with the Great Republic, for Hong Kong.

Sld. Levi Stevens, for Boston; Corning, for Sydney.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 3—Cld. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York, and Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 3—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

We have received from Messrs. Hartshorn & King, the September supplement of the American Lloyds' Register. The following vessels have been specially surveyed and received certificates: Steamers Flag and Walrus. Ships Anna Kimball, Alexander, Assam Valley, Blue Jacket, Cambria, Canterbury, Celestial Empire, Charmer, Devonshire, Emerald, Empress of the Seas, Expounder, Forest Eagle, Golden Land, Great Northern, Intrepid, Iona, Ivanhoe, Macleod, Mattie Banks, Patrician, Premier, Queen of the Mersey, Sea Chief, Sonora, Southern Cross, Storm King, Tasmanian, White Sea. Barks Abby Bacon, Alaska, Chanticleer, Clara, Cleopatra, Francis Carrill, George Treat, Hypathia, Kentville, Leah, Leonidas, Lucy Frances, Mary E. Packer, Nehemiah Gibson, Niobe, R. G. W. Dodge, Robert, St. Peter, Samuel Larrabee, Sea Gem, Seringaptam, Stolnemunde, Topeka, La Moyden. Brigs Addie Hale, Ann Staniland, Alta Vela, Amos M. Roberts, Antilles, Aroostook, Barraconta, Breeze, Brierly Hill, Clara, Jenkins, Executive, Fanny, Gentle Annie, Guiding Star, Isadora, Isaac Carver, J. Titus, Josie A. Devereux, Julia E. Haskell, Julia H. Dillingham, Maria W. Norwood, Mary Kate, Medusa, N. Stowers, Nimwauke, Poinsett, Selma, Tangier. Schooners Bessie Jane, C. S. Bushnell, Carrie H. Spofford, D. H. Bisbee, David Babcock, Daybreak, Edith, Eva Adell, Foyle Packet, Frances Helen, Garret P. Wright, General Connor, Grasmere, J. A. Stickney, J. S. & L. C. Adams, Julia Baker, Julia D., Lizzie Grace, Mary Standish, May, Michigan, Nellie Carr, Perseverance, Windward.

Spoken, &c.

Dirigo—bark, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, Sept. 19, lat. 46 18, lon. 46 45.

Eliza Barss—bark, hence for Bermuda, Oct. 1, lat. 37 20, lon. 69 45.

Gondolier—Br. brig, from —— for Philadelphia, Oct. 2, lat. 38 30, lon. 72 50.

Jean—brig, of Maitland, N. S., hence for Cow Bay, Sept. 29, lat. 40, lon. 67.

Seamaw—Br. schr., from Halifax for Barbados, Sept. 28, lat. 40 4, lon. 61 30.

Wayfarer—bark, hence for Pernambuco, 9 ds. out, Sept. 32, lat. 35 5, lon. 48 40.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Oct. 3.—The steamship Napoleon III, which left New-York Sept. 19, arrived at this port to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 3.—The steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Hall, which left New-York Sept. 19, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Oct. 3.—The steamship Caledonia, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde this morning.

The steamship St. Andrew, Capt. Scott, of Allan's line, from Quebec, arrived here yesterday, and the steamship St. Patrick, Capt. Ritchie, of the same line, from Quebec, arrived here to-day.

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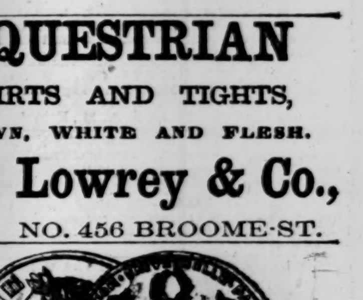

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